Charles Stelle Brown

1851—1935

A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR
WITH GENEALOGICAL NOTES

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To

Lily Jacob

with many thanks for all her trouble, and with the hope that it may interest the rising generations

from

Lathrop Brown

Dec 20. 1937.

FOREWORD

WHAT started as a formal memorial volume of a few pages has grown into a genealogical record of the family of the late Charles Stelle Brown. Help in its preparation has come from many individual members of the family and is gratefully acknowledged. The American Historical Society collected such data as had been published, and much which had never been published, and put the whole together.

The difficulty of preparing even the short obituary notices published in the newspapers of July 22, 1935, suggested to me that the family would find interesting a brief account of why George Brown and Annabel Gordon Knox were freed from prison on condition that they sail for the "Colonies" on the ship "Henry and Francis," on September 5, 1685, from the harbor of Leith, Scotland. So I have cast this little book in this form: first, an introductory background; second, a brief account of the life of Charles Stelle Brown; and third, the family tree of the Browns, since 1685; the Mannings (his mother's family); the Stelles; and for his own descendants, some lines of descent of his wife, the late Lucy Nevins (Barnes) Brown.

New York,
October, 1937.

LATHROP BROWN.

INTRODUCTION

KING HEWISON, in his monumental work, *The Covenanters,* states that James Guthrie the Martyr, before he was hanged on June 1, 1661, took his small son, Willie, on his knee and said to him: ". . . . they will cast it up to you that your father was hanged; but think not shame of it, for it is upon a good cause."

The "good cause" of the persecuted covenanters, among whom were George Brown and Annabel Gordon (Knox) Brown, if it can be stated in a few words, was religious freedom, morality and virtue. Their aims were to make every individual recognize his own responsibility for his temporal and eternal welfare in accordance with the law of love in Jesus Christ—without the intervention of priest or Pope. They wished to return to the practice of the Primitive Church.

To obtain their desires the people of Scotland in great numbers signed various Covenants between 1556 and 1689 (the date of the accession of William of Orange, Protestant, upon the flight of James II, Catholic).

The Covenants were defensive bonds whereby the members of the Church of Scotland bound themselves to conserve at all hazards (1) the autonomy of the church with a form of church government sanctioned by "God's Plain Word," and (2) the absolute authority on civil matters of the State, acting through a monarch, a representative parliament, and constitutionally appointed magistrates, all of these in spiritual concerns to be amenable to the church.

The relationship of creature to Creator, long conducted through the mediation of the Roman Catholic Church and long overlooked, was reëstablished on the basis of personal responsibility.

What led up to the Scottish conflict, of which the Covenants were but the Declaration of Principles, may be summed up very briefly as follows:

Grafted upon pagan religious practices, resulting from fear of nature and hostile man, came the Christian philosophy of transmuting fear into love.

INTRODUCTION

As Christianity grew in strength of numbers, the government of the church outgrew its primitive simplicity, and the Roman Church claimed that the apostolic succession descended successively to the Popes. The supreme spiritual power extended its control, where it could, over temporal political matters; conflicts arose, and a strict line of demarcation between spiritual and temporal powers is still unsettled, as witness Mussolini's recent arrangement with the present Pope.

Revolutions come from the abuse of their power by the powerful. So the Reformation started from the ordering of the lives of the people by a lazy and corrupt clergy without satisfaction of their spiritual needs by example and teaching. Seeking justification for the need of personal and direct communion with, and responsibility to, the Almighty, without the intervention of the Catholic Church, the leaders of reformed doctrine asserted that a correct interpretation of the New Testament required a church modeled after that of the primitive Christians, who elected their own elders and ministers.

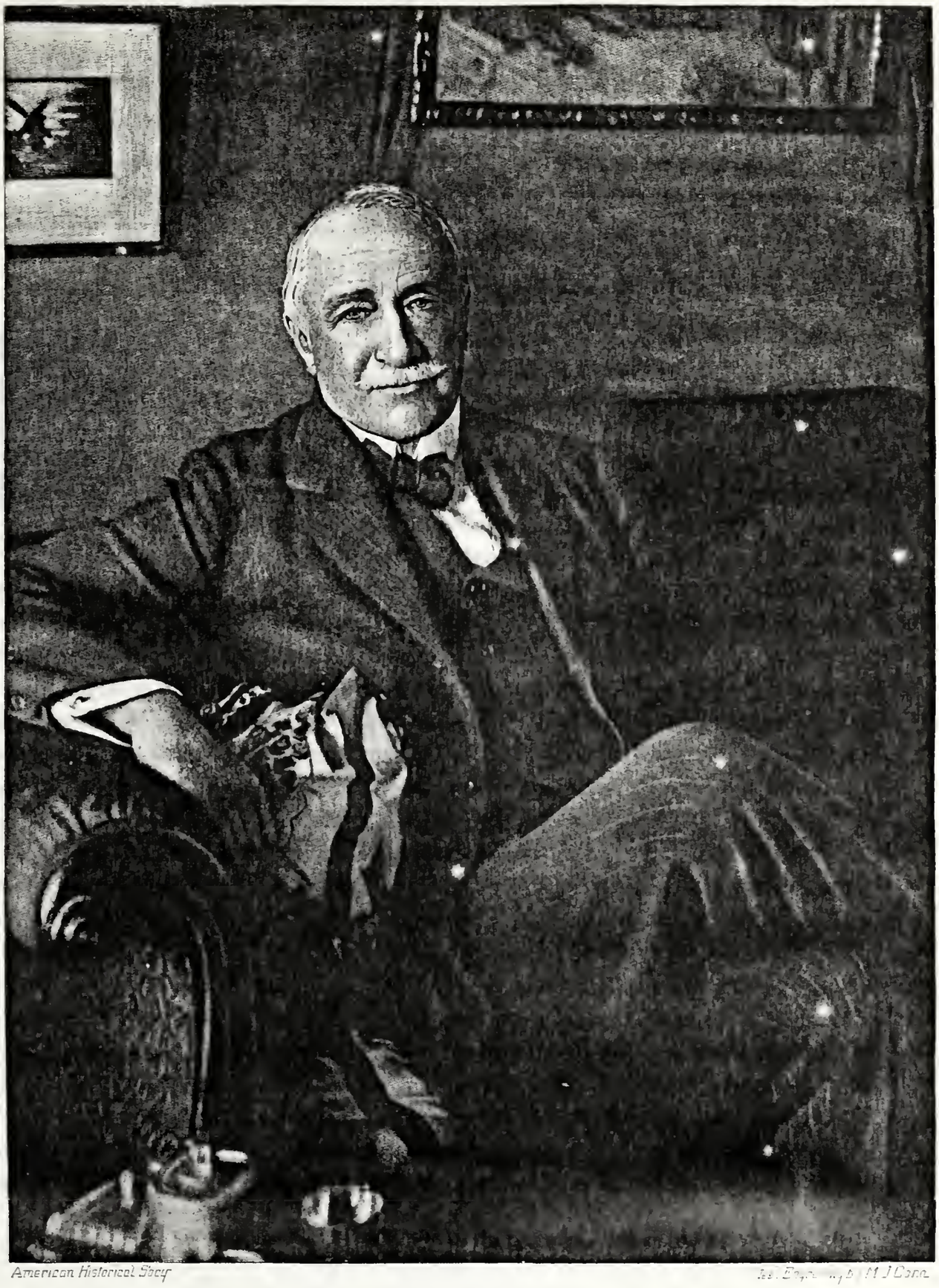
Instant conflict arose because the temporal powers needed, or believed that they needed, spiritual powers to reënforce their authority. Thus Henry VIII became the English Pope. And in spite of the Reformation in England and Scotland, the Stuarts governed and worked in the fixed belief of "no Bishop, no King," which was a short way of stating that a Bishop chosen by the people at their synods might supersede the Monarch, or put a check on his "Divine Right" to govern as he saw fit.

To the Scotch, the hierarchy of the Episcopal Church, with the appointment of Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy vested in the Crown, was as offensive as the Catholic hierachy, with the power of appointment lodged in the Pope.

Ultimately, all government rests on force, whether the name of this force be public opinion, the consent of the governed, the police, or the army. Writing two hundred and fifty years after the events of that time, one may be thankful that we no longer have to face the problem of obtaining either religious freedom or the suffrage. But just as each individual by his vote determines the immediate political future, so we must solve the more difficult problem of universal suffrage applied to the great corporate industries, upon whose successful and satisfactory government the well-being of the nation so largely depends.

So much for the historical background behind the emigration of George Brown and Annabel Gordon Knox. The occasion for their being incarcerated was their

refusal to sign the "Oath of Abjuration," which was a repudiation of one of the numerous declarations of principles written from time to time by the leaders of the Covenanters. The Royalist party wished to clear the overcrowded jails for fresh offenders; and, to save the trouble and expense of trials, offered a way out to those whose offences were not worthy of the distinction of martyrdom.



American Historical Soc'y

Photo by M. J. Cone

O. S. Rowan

CHARLES STELLE BROWN

HARLES STELLE BROWN (VII), son of Lewis Blanchard Brown and Emma (Manning) Brown, was born in New York City, March 19, 1851, and died at the New York Hospital, New York City, July 21, 1935.

At the time of his birth, his parents occupied, under lease, one of the pleasant houses built on the old Stuyvesant farm on East Eighteenth Street, near Stuyvesant Square.

In what schools he received his early education is not of record, but he was enrolled at the College of the City of New York with the class of 1870. Having had some trouble with his eyes, he did not graduate with his class, but instead traveled in Europe and studied for a time in Germany.

His boyhood vacations were spent at his father's country place at Hunts Point, then a part of Westchester County, but now of Bronx County. It was then open country of fields and large estates; curiously, the knowledge that he gained of it as a boy was of use to him later when asked to make valuations of land during its transition from country to a city of nearly a million people.

On his return to this country Mr. Brown gained his initial experience in the real estate business by renting and selling New Jersey shore properties. In 1873 he opened his own real estate office in lower Manhattan. In 1901 he formed a partnership with the late Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Robinson, like Mr. Brown, had developed into one of the leading and most successful realtors in New York City, and by combining their two organizations a new firm of great strength and importance came into being. It did business under the firm name of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, Inc. Following Mr. Robinson's death, in 1918, the firm name became Brown, Wheelock and Company, with Mr. Brown as chairman of the board. Later the firm name was changed again, to Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought and Company, and from 1930 to his death it was Brown,

Wheelock, Harris and Company. Though during the last few years preceding his death Mr. Brown was no longer as active as formerly in his real estate business, he continued until 1934 to help direct the policies of the firm. From the very beginning of his career Mr. Brown had specialized in valuations and appraisals, and his work in this difficult branch of his business was regarded as highly expert and accurate. His appraisal records, dating back to 1880, were of the most authoritative and valuable in New York City.

Mr. Brown had many other business interests besides his own firm. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, having been elected in 1906; a director of the Fulton Trust Company, having been elected in 1891; a trustee of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, having been elected in 1893; American director of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company; a trustee of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York; and a director of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Corporation. From 1892 until 1934 he had been a trustee of the Bank of Savings and since 1902 one of its vice-presidents.

Though his extensive business and financial connections naturally made very heavy demands on his time and energy, he somehow found time to devote himself also to the work of several hospitals and to that of his church. Since 1904 he had been a governor of the New York Hospital and he served in the same capacity with the Northern Westchester Hospital. He was also a vestryman of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York City.

He served in Company K, 7th Infantry, National Guard, State of New York, from October 18, 1871, to February 3, 1879.

Perhaps his most notable contribution of a public nature to the well-being of the citizens of New York, was his service on the Tenement House Commission, which was appointed April 16, 1900, by Governor Theodore Roosevelt, and of which the late Robert W. De Forest was chairman. As a member of the sub-committee on tenement house construction, the problem was not only to provide for future "new-law" dwellings, which should have sufficient space and fresh air in every room, sanitary conveniences in every apartment, and fire protection in halls and cellars, but also to require the alteration of "old-law" houses to make them fit for human habitation. The report of this commission was enacted into law by the State Legislature in toto. The Tenement House Department of the city was also created to enforce its provi-

sions, which have proved of incalculable benefit to the health and well-being of the people.

Social life, too, made its appeal to him. At the time of his death he was a member of a number of clubs, including the following: Racquet and Tennis Club, New York City, of whose board of managers he had been a member since 1904, having also served as vice-president from 1920 to 1933; Union Club, New York City, of whose board of governors he had been a member for two terms; Downtown Association, of which he had been a trustee since 1925; Garden City Golf Club, Long Island; Mount Kisco Golf Club, Westchester County, New York; and Jekyl Island Club, Georgia. His favorite hobby was golf, and even in recent years he played an extraordinarily good game for a man of his advanced age.

Mr. Brown's city residence was at No. 535 Park Avenue. In 1908 he built a country house, "Ardshiel," on a hilltop at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, New York, and there he spent his summers, with occasional trips to Europe. He commuted regularly to his office and seldom missed a directors' or trustees' meeting of the many boards of which he was a member. During the last few years prior to his death he spent the coldest winter months at the Jekyl Island Club in Georgia.

Charles Stelle Brown married, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, June 3, 1880, Lucy Nevins Barnes. (Barnes VIII.)

Charles Stelle and Lucy Nevins (Barnes) Brown were the parents of four children, all born in New York City: i. Archibald Manning, born May 23, 1881; an architect of New York City; married (first), September 15, 1903, Caroline Helen Parrish, born in Paris, France, October 19, 1882, and, after her death, (second), July 5, 1934, Eleanor McMillen; children of first marriage: i. Helen Manning, born in Paris, France, July 10, 1904; married, September 11, 1926, Herbert Dudley Hale; children: a. Helen Parrish Hale, born June 24, 1927. b. Herbert Dudley Hale, Jr., born May 10, 1930. ii. Lucy Manning, born in Paris, France, January 19, 1906; married, August 31, 1929, Herbert Barry, Jr.; children: a. Herbert Barry, III, born June 2, 1930. b. Patricia Barry, born May 27, 1931. c. Lucy Barry, born January 15, 1934. iii. Archibald Manning, Jr., born in New York City, December 25, 1910; married, May 19, 1934, Mary Marshall Canfield; child: a. James Parrish, born June 1, 1936. iv. James Parrish, born at Stony Brook, Long Island, New York, June 29, 1912, died in June, 1913. v. Hope, born in New York City, December 9, 1913; married, September 9, 1933, Franklin Olmstead Canfield; child: a. Maynard Mar-

shall Canfield, born August 10, 1934. vi. Robert Peabody, born at Southampton, Long Island, New York, October 12, 1916. vii. Septimus, born in New York City in 1917, died the same day. 2. Lathrop, born February 26, 1883; member of Congress from the First New York District from 1913 to 1915; married, April 5, 1911, Helen Hooper; children: i. Halla, born December 29, 1911. ii. Camilla Hooper, born January 26, 1913; married, October 14, 1933, Robert Warren Canfield, elder brother of Franklin Olmstead Canfield and Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, Jr.; children: a. George F. Canfield, born August 13, 1935. b. Camilla Canfield, born January 29, 1937. 3. Charles Stelle, Jr., born August 4, 1885; vice-president, Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Stevens & Company, New York City; married, October 30, 1924, Mary Jay Schieffelin; children: i. Charles Stelle, III, born January 15, 1926. ii. Shepard, born November 25, 1927. iii. Mary Lathrop, born June 5, 1930. 4. Lucy Stelle, born September 28, 1889; married, July 13, 1914, William J. l'Engle; children: i. Madeleine l'Engle, born at Marseilles, France, March 24, 1915. ii. Camille l'Engle, born in New York City, June 27, 1917; married, June 6, 1936, John Hughes Hall.

Mr. Brown's death, following a prolonged illness of almost a year, occurred in his eighty-fifth year. Funeral services were held at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York City, and were followed by burial in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

His passing ended a long career of honorable and useful work and service. From the many resolutions passed at the time of Mr. Brown's death, we quote as a symbol of his high ideals in dealing with his fellowmen, the following, adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of Brown, Wheelock, Harris and Company, Inc., held October 7, 1935:

> . . . . Now, therefore, be it resolved, That, recognizing the personal loss of a beloved friend and associate, we realize anew the singular nobility of his character, and undertake as directors of this company to conduct its affairs in such a manner as would win his approval; and
>
> Be it further resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting; that a copy thereof be posted in each of our offices, and that a copy be sent to his family.

So much for the bald record.

It is obvious that a man is not elected to the boards of corporations, whether they be banks or hospitals or clubs, unless his associates think well of him. Nor is it pos-

sible to portray the character of a modest man, whose work was almost entirely of a private, as opposed to a public, nature, in the way that it is possible to write of the outstanding leaders of public thought, or of generals, or of labor leaders.

He never, so far as I have known, issued a statement to the press, or made a public speech, or went on the air. Therefore his influence was felt privately, among his friends and associates, and, of course, by his family. He never offered advice, unless it was sought—which was a hundred times a day. Perhaps the key of his life was the example he set in moderation of living, in his sympathy for those whose way of life was not in perfect balance; and in a sense of humor which lightened the failures common to ordinary lives.

Some people, because of specialized knowledge and general balance, become almost institutions in their day and generation. Their associates lean on them for judgment in a world of seemingly fast changing financial, ethical, and spiritual values. He was not scientific in his approach, in the modern sense. He did not deal in curves, or graphs, or use mathematical methods of estimating rates of growth. He asked for the facts, and from such facts as were known or could be discovered, made his decisions.

I have the feeling that he knew instinctively that neither people nor things nor real values changed very fast, so he was never stampeded; never a bull; never a bear; a steady force welcoming progress, but never over-discounting it. Is it any wonder that he occupied a unique place in the hearts of his friends?

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

(THE BROWN LINE).

(I) George Brown, American progenitor of this line, son of the Rev. Richard Brown, of Dalkeith, Scotland, died prior to April 5, 1717, when the inventory of his estate was taken. He is buried in the churchyard at Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, beside his wife and near three of his sons.

George Brown came to this country from Scotland in 1685. At that time the religious intolerance under King James II made life in Scotland uncertain and often tragic, and the New World seemed inviting to a few of the unyielding Covenanters. To them the possible dangers of the unknown country were far preferable to the conditions under which they were forced to live in their native country, many of them suffering fines, insults, imprisonment and cruelty, often for a trifling matter such as non-attendance at church. One of those who suffered imprisonment was George Scot, Laird of Pitlochie, who, during his imprisonment, addressed a petition to the Council praying for his release and agreeing to leave for "the plantations" and to take with him his wife's cousin, one of the obnoxious preachers. In April, 1684, the Laird of Pitlochie was released and received permission to leave the country and take with him a hundred of his fellow prisoners who had refused to sign the Oath of Abjuration. All of these people were to be transported to East Jersey. George Scot chartered the "Henry and Francis," of New Castle, a ship of three hundred and fifty tons and twenty great guns, Richard Hutton, master. On September 5, 1685, the vessel sailed from the harbor of Leith, Scotland, arriving in East Jersey in December, 1685.

One of the passengers was George Brown. Upon their arrival the voyagers at first met with harsh treatment, but the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, living a little way up in the country from their landing place, heard of their plight and invited the exiles to come and live in his community. Eventually the Court of the Province acquitted the prisoners of any blame. Many of them went to New England, some apparently settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, a few returned to Scotland, and George Brown settled at Woodbridge, near Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, New Jersey.

To this town the first settlers had come late in the summer of 1665. In 1667 the town was laid out and land was provided for the minister, the churchyard, the school, the market place, etc. In 1675 the frame of the meetinghouse was erected, and Mr. Allen, from England, consented to remain as pastor. Of this young settlement George Brown became thus, if not one of the first settlers, at least one of the pioneers. Quickly he became active in local affairs and a man respected in the community. He contributed towards the building of a stone bridge across the brook and served on town committees. Together with his wife, he was a member of the Woodbridge Church, of which he was one of the first trustees, and he was active on committees and in other ways furthered its interests.

George Brown's name, in various spellings, appears in a number of real estate transactions and in other early records:

April 30, 1694, Obadiah Aires of Woodbridge, N. J., deeded to George Brown of the same place, tailor, five acres of meadow, bounded on the south by Papiequa Creek, on the north and east by Papiack Neck, on the west and northwest by lands of Samuel Moor and John Smith Scotchman.

June 10, 1695, John Blumfield of Woodbridge, N. J., and wife Alice deeded to George Browne of the same place, tailor, four acres of meadow there, bounded on the southeast by lands of Robert Vauquellin and Samuel Moore, on southwest by Ezekiall Bloomfield, on northeast by Papiack Neck, and northwest by Obadiah Aires deceased.

January 11, 1695-96, Daniel Robins of Woodbridge deeded to George Browne of same place, tailor, twelve acres there.

By the will of William Browne of Woodbridge, dated December 28, 1698, proved February 23, 1698-99,

legatees were John Browne of Staten Island, John Moore and George Browne. George Brown, "friend," was principal heir and executor, and he and Adam Hude were witnesses.

January 26, 1701-02, John Dillie and wife Ruth deeded to George Brown, tailor, all of Woodbridge, four acres of upland there.

February 3, 1702-03, Adam Hude and George Brown inventoried the personal estate of James Grer (Greer), of Woodbridge, turner, deceased (whose wife was Marion).

March 12, 1702-03, Adam Hude, George Brown and another made an "aprisment of the visabelle estate" of William Ston, of Woodbridge.

Adam Hudd, Esq., and George Brown, yeoman, both of Woodbridge, were named as overseers of the will of William Moores of Woodbridge, yeoman, dated May 14, 1712; the testator's wife Christian being named as executrix. (The said widow died before October 15, 1712, and John Moores became administrator.)

March 20, 1716-17, Georg Brown, Ad. Hude and another inventoried the estate of Gawen Lockhart, of Woodbridge.

April 10, 1701, George Brown was one of eleven influential men chosen to talk with Rev. Samuel Shepard and obtain his consent to be ordained as the Woodbridge minister.

"George Brown and wife" were admitted to full communion at the Woodbridge church, in October, 1710, and Judge Hude on the same date.

December 6, 1711, George Brown was one of a committee of five chosen by the town meeting "to look out for a minister."

At a meeting of the Woodbridge freeholders, March 8, 1715, several pieces of land were designated to remain as common and undivided land, one of which was a plot between Justice Hude's and Robert Gilchrist's "and along by George Browne's to a place called ye watering-place."

March 12, 1716, "Thos. pike, lott Layer, John Jaques, and George Brown" were the three men who laid out a 200-acre tract of land "to ward ye charge of maintaining a gospell minister in this town" (Woodbridge).

George Brown died intestate. March 14, 1717-1718, an inventory of the personal estate of George Brown, of Woodbridge, yeoman, was taken by Robert Gillchrist and Robert Porter; total, £141 12s. 6d., including books, Pool's "Annotations on the Bible," two volumes, and two Bibles. His widow and administratrix Anna*p*ell, swore to the completeness of the inventory March 17, 1717-18. Administration was granted to his widow, Anna*p*ell Brown*e*, April 5, 1718.

George Brown married, February 13, 1693, Annabel (Gordon) Knox, widow of William Knox. Giving up all for her religious convictions, she had suffered six weeks' imprisonment in a squalid jail and endured a hazardous voyage, leaving behind a little daughter and other loved ones, with little hope of ever seeing them again. On the ship, the "Henry and Francis," bearing her to her new home, was a fellow traveler, George Brown. Common experiences and hardships drew them together in a bond of sympathy, and the romance ended in marriage, which brought them six children: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born March 2, 1695, died unmarried. 3. William, born May 11, 1698, died in 1782; married Esther. 4. Christian, born April 26, 1701; married (first) Dr. David Stewart and (second), as his third wife, Edward Crowell. 5. Grier, born September 3, 1703, died without issue, named for his father's friend and fellow passenger on the "Henry and Francis," Fergus Grier. 6. Andrew, born September 3, 1705; married Sarah.

(M. B. Lindsay: "The New Jersey Browns," pp. 1, 4-6, 7, 9-11, 13, 14-16. W. W. Clayton: "History of Union and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey," pp. 558, 563. Rev. J. W. Dally: "Woodbridge and Vicinity," pp. 157, 164, 168, 171, 172, 182, 208, 304, 320, 321. "Archives of the State of New Jersey," 1st Series, Vol. XXI, pp. 143, 214, 273, 295; Vol. XXIII, pp. 63, 64, 194, 295, 326, 444.)

(II) James Brown, son of George and Annabel (Gordon-Knox) Brown, was born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, November 8, 1693, and died October 19, 1761. He spent his entire life in his native town, where both he and his wife are buried. He was active in church and town affairs. In 1749 he, with others, was added to a standing committee for adjusting matters relating to the division of public lands. In 1757 he agreed "to give help in building a good stone bridge over the great brook." He also took part in town meetings.

December 5, 1726, in the will of that date made by his brother Thomas Brown, of Woodbridge, he is mentioned as a brother, as are also William and Andrew Brown; Christian Brown is mentioned as a sister, and Anna*p*el Brown as the testator's mother. April 6, 1733, the will of David Stewart, of Woodbridge, mentions his wife Christian; his "brother" James Brown; "debts due me in Scotland," etc. One of the testator's daughters is Ursula. November 9, 1733, James Brown was one of three men designated in the will of Robert Gillchrist, of Woodbridge, to be assistants to the latter's wife, Marion, as executrix of his will. June 25, 1744, James Brown was one of the witnesses

to the will of Marion Gillchrist, of Woodbridge, widow of Robert, deceased. February 2 and 3, 1748-49, James Brown was one of three men who inventoried the estate of Robert Hude, of Woodbridge, deceased.

James Brown, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, in his will dated October 14, 1761, and proved November 12, 1761, bequeathes: "To eldest son, George Brown, the land which I bought of John Codington; also near 20 acres, lying at the head of William Stone's place, which I bought of the Executors of Edward Crowell; also a salt marsh of 8 or 9 acres, which I bought of James Clarkson, at Papiack Neck, with ¾ of an acre adjoining, near the oyster bed. To son Thomas, salt marsh which I bought of Marion Gilchrist; also the land I bought of Robert Pressmill; also a marsh on the Sunken Marsh; also ½ of the upland in Papiack Neck, not yet given away. To my granddaughters, Cathrine and Margaret Brown, daughters of my son John Brown, the land lying between William Stone and James Smith, which I bought of Edward Crowell, deceased, when they are 18. To son John, rest of my land. To daughter Agnes Moores, £60. To daughter Christian Cutter, £50. To granddaughter Easther Cutter, £20, when 18. To my wife Agness, £70, and otherwise provided for. Executors, sons Thomas and John. Witnesses, Ananias Luvis, Joseph Brown, David Edgar." The inventory, dated November 14, 1761, was made by George Brown and Jonathan Kinsey.

James Brown married (first) Agnes, surname not known, who was born in October, 1695, and died November 29, 1742. He married (second), by license dated May 25, 1743, Agnes Clarkson, successively the widow of Thomas Presgrove and a Mr. Hay. She survived her third husband, James Brown. Children, all of the first marriage, though the youngest may have been of the second marriage: 1. George, born 12-20-1724, died 1-20-1779; married Mary Alston, born in 1723, died 9-26-1779. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Agnes, born 8-29-1730; married Daniel Moores. 4. Christian, born 12-16-1733; married John Cutter. 5. John, born 2-23-1735; married (first) Esther Frazee and (second) Hannah Doddridge. 6. Ursula, born 2-21-1737; married Alexander Black. 7. Annabell, married Samuel Jacques.

(M. B. Lindsay: "The New Jersey Browns," pp. 17, 18. Rev. J. W. Dally: "Woodbridge and Vicinity," pp. 196, 207. "Archives of the State of New Jersey," 1st Series, Vol. XXII, pp. 34, 56; Vol. XXX, pp. 69, 198, 199, 250, 457; Vol. XXXIII, p. 62.)

(III) Thomas Brown, son of James and Agnes Brown, was born 2-14-1726, died 10-28-1781, and is buried in the Woodbridge Cemetery.

In local records Thomas Brown is called "the patriot." Three of his sons, William, John, and James, the only ones old enough for military service during the Revolution, served in the militia. He, himself, was an ardent supporter of the fight for independence. His farm and home, being located less than half a mile from the Sound, at that time called Kill van Kull, which separated New Jersey from Staten Island, suffered from the depredations of the British soldiers. In the "New Jersey Gazette," of September 20, 1780 (Vol. III, No. 143, p. 660), and in the "Pennsylvania Journal," of September 27, 1780, there appeared the following news item: "Sunday night, last, refugees made an excursion from Staten Island to Woodbridge and carried off Mr. Thomas Brown and two other inhabitants." As a result of his capture Thomas Brown, who, of course, was known to the British as a supporter of the patriot's cause, was thrown into prison. On file in the State Library at the State House in Trenton, New Jersey, is a "Register and Copy of Inventorys of the Damages done by the Enemy and their Adherents to the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, taken and appraised by Benj. Manning, Joseph Olden, Nath. Hunt, Appr. Ano Dom. 1782." In this book, John Brown, the third executor of the estate of Thomas Brown, deceased, makes a sworn statement before Benjamin Manning as to the losses suffered by his father, as follows:

Dec. 1776—Estate of Thomas Brown of Woodbridge
July 1779—Amt. £109-10-0
Feb. 1780—
May 1781—
John Brown, the 3rd Ex. to the Estate of Thomas Brown, deceased—
Sworn before Benjamin Manning, 9-20-1782
JOHN BROWN, 3d Ex.
JAMES BROWN, JR., sworn as above
SAMUEL JACQUES, JR., sworn as above.

Thomas Brown married, 21-12-1746, Frances Moores, who was born 9-13-1730, died 10-13-1812, and is buried beside her husband. She married (second) James Manning. Frances (Moores) Brown was a descendant of Matthew Moores, an early settler, and a daughter of Captain John and Mary (Brittain) Moores. Her father was in the militia of 1715. Children of Thomas and Frances (Moores) Brown: 1. Mary, born 8-17-1747, died 8-16-1770. 2. William, born 5-19-1749, died 3-31-

1782; married (first) Elizabeth, born in 1747, died 3-5-1777; (second) Elizabeth Dunham. 3. Agnes, born 3-20-1750. 4. John, born 11-1-1752, died 1-15-1828; married (first) Sarah Cutter, (second) Esther (Brown) Freeman, widow of Josiah Freeman. 5. Christian, born 10-23-1754, died 2-29-1828; married James Brown. 6. George, born 11-16-1756, died 8-31-1771. 7. James, born 11-18-1759, died 7-25-1831; married Betsy Richards. 8. Ursula, born 11-20-1760. 9. Elizabeth, born 4-17-1762, died 7-26-1770. 10. Thomas, born 4-28-1764, died 8-2-1770. 11. Fannie, born 8-9-1766, died 10-1-1857; married Joseph Barron. 12. Philip, of whom further. 13. Daniel, born 2-14-1770, died 9-4-1771. 14. Thomas (again), born 3-8-1774, died 10-13-1775.

(M. B. Lindsay: "The New Jersey Browns," pp. 17-20. "Archives of the State of New Jersey," 2d Series, Vol. IV, p. 655.)

(IV) Philip Brown, son of Thomas and Frances (Moores) Brown, was born at the Woodbridge, New Jersey, homestead of the Brown family, 11-18-1768, and died on his own farm at Woodbridge, 7-13-1853. He is buried in the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery at Woodbridge, formerly a Quaker burial ground. He lived with his family on his large farm on the west side of what is now known as Blair Road. He was a prosperous farmer and a substantial citizen of the township. Active in church affairs, he contributed generously to the building of the new church edifice at Woodbridge.

Philip Brown married (first), at Woodbridge, New Jersey, September 15, 1788, Anne or Anna Harned, who was born on her father's homestead at Woodbridge, May 4, 1762, died September 27, 1805, and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Woodbridge. He married (second), at Woodbridge, New Jersey, October 18, 1806, Elizabeth Harned, his first wife's younger sister, who was born at Woodbridge, August 6, 1776, died there September 13, 1837, and was buried beside her husband.

Anne or Anna (Harned) Brown and Elizabeth (Harned) Brown were daughters of Nathan Harned, who was born in 1731 and died in 1778, and his wife, Elizabeth (Van Court or Van Cort) Harned, who was born in 1734 and died in 1807. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Jonathan Harned, who had five children: i. Charles. ii. Ellis. iii. Betsy. iv. Nancy, married a Mr. Drake. v. Emma Deborah, married a Mr. Dally. 2. Anne or Anna Harned, who married, as his first wife, Philip Brown (q. v.). 3. Samuel Harned, who was living as late as September, 1837, at Parrotsville, Tennessee, and had four children: i. Isaac, returned to the old family home, Woodbridge, New Jersey, and there taught a school known as Harned School House, in 1816, afterward going on some expedition to Central America; the boat on which he traveled was lost and he was never heard of again. ii. William, a minister, removed to Alton, Illinois, on the Mississippi River near St. Louis, Missouri. iii. David, born in 1795, was living as late as 1889 at Parrotsville, Tennessee. iv. Nancy, married, had eight children and lived at Parrotsville, Tennessee. 4. Isaac Harned, who had six children: i. Samuel. ii. Eunice, married a Mr. Moore. iii. Elizabeth. iv. William. v. David. vi. Susan, married a Mr. Bloodgood. 5. David Harned, who had seven children: i. William, lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. ii. Nancy. iii. John. iv. Nathan. v. Samuel. vi. Clemence, married a Mr. Lozier. vii. Mary, married a Mr. Guion. 6. Elizabeth Harned, who married, as his second wife, Philip Brown (q. v.). 7. Nathan Harned, 2d, who had nine children. i. Michael. ii. Reuben. iii. Sophia. iv. Phebe, married a Mr. Ford. v. Isaac. vi. Nathaniel. vii. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Book. viii. Rachael. ix. Jane, married a Mr. Gage. 8. Sophia Harned, who married a cousin, Jacob Harned; no children.

Philip Brown married (third), about February, 1839, Mrs. Margaret Hannen, daughter of Mrs. Cornelia Louise Lent and a widow at the time of her marriage to Philip Brown. She was born April 23, 1789, died February 13, 1861, at the home of her stepdaughter, Harriet (Brown) Totten, near Tottenville, Staten Island, New York, and was buried beside her husband. Children of Philip and Anne or Anna (Harned) Brown, all born at Woodbridge, New Jersey: 1. William, born June 15, 1789, died November 4, 1877; married (first) Sarah Brown Dunn, born March 11, 1793, died February 15, 1851; married (second) Jane Stevens, born September 8, 1810, died January 29, 1888. 2. Rebecca, born June 30, 1790; married John Hadden. 3. Michael, of whom further. 4. Thomas, born July 3, 1792; married Elizabeth Frazee. 5. Frances, born October 11, 1793, died September 25, 1794. 6. Fanny, born December 17, 1794; married Solomon Hunt Marsh. 7. Betsey, born January 26, 1796; married, as his second wife, Ezekiel Wilcox. 8. Harriet, born April 30, 1797, died August 20, 1885, at the home of Elizabeth

Clarkson; married James Totten. 9. Nathan, born July 15, 1799; married Rachel Lewis. 10. Isaac, born October 13, 1800. Children of Philip and Elizabeth (Harned) Brown: 11. Robert S., born February 28, 1808; married Mary M. Hassall. 12. Samuel Harned, born May 24, 1811, died December 26, 1830, unmarried.

(M. B. Lindsay: "The New Jersey Browns," pp. 20, 81, 82. Rev. J. W. Dally: "Woodbridge and Vicinity," p. 230. Family records, contained in a letter from William Book, son of Elizabeth (Harned) Book, to Mrs. Maria M. (Brown) Ellis, dated August, 1889, and later in the possession of the latter's daughter, Mrs. A. B. (Ellis) Jackson.)

(V) Michael Brown, son of Philip and Anne or Anna (Harned) Brown, was born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, June 26, 1791, and died in New York City, October or November 30, 1851. He was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

Michael Brown married, in 1812, Ann Hetfield Blanchard, a daughter of Lewis and Abigail (Smith) Blanchard. She was born February 2, 1790, died in New York City, April 14, 1873, and was buried beside her husband in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. She was also a descendant of Cornelius Melyn and of Cornelius Hatfield. Cornelius Melyn, who was Patroon of Staten Island, New York, in 1641, was born in 1602, died in 1674 and married, in 1627, Jannetje Adriaens, who was born in 1604 and died in 1681. Their daughter, Maria Melyn, who died after 1694, married (first) a Mr. Pardie and (second), in 1662, Matthias Hatfield, who was born in 1627 and died in 1687. Matthias and Maria (Melyn) Hatfield were the parents of Cornelius Hatfield, who was born in 1666, died in 1718 and married, in 1691-92, Sarah, surname not known, who died after 1718. Cornelius and Sarah Hatfield were the great-great-grandparents of Ann Hetfield Blanchard. Their son, Cornelius Hatfield, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who was born in 1710 and died March 20, 1795, "aged 85 years and 9 months," married, in 1734, Abigail Price, who was born January 20, 1710, and died May 2, 1780, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Price. Cornelius and Abigail (Price) Hatfield were the parents of two daughters: 1. Ann Hatfield, married Colonel William Smith, of Woodbridge Neck, New Jersey. They had one daughter: i. Abigail Smith, born March 7, 1756, died December 4, 1829; married Lewis Blanchard (q. v.), her first cousin. 2. Joanna Hatfield, married, in 1752, John Blanchard, of Chatham, New Jersey, who was born March 30, 1730, and died March 25, 1811. Their second son, Lewis Blanchard, who was born in 1755 and died August 9, 1806, married, November 13, 1782, his first cousin, Abigail Smith; children: i. James Smith Blanchard, born February 15, 1784. ii. William Smith Blanchard, born September 17, 1788, died at sea August 19, 1807, on a journey between Jamaica, British West Indies, and Boston, Massachusetts. iii. Ann Hetfield Blanchard, married Michael Brown (q. v.). iv. Joanna Hetfield Blanchard, born January 30, 1792, died August 22, 1826. v. Abigail Blanchard, born September 13, 1794.

Children of Michael and Ann Hetfield (Blanchard) Brown: 1. Lewis Blanchard, of whom further. 2 Maria Mills, born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, April 14, 1816, died at Tarrytown, New York, April 1, 1891; married, at New York City, January 1, 1844, George Ellis, born July 4, 1815, died at Tarrytown, New York, March 8, 1884. 3. William Smith, born at Rahway, New Jersey, October 11, 1819, died at Heidelberg, Germany, June 24, 1892, buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York; married (first), at New York City, September 14, 1844, Sarah J. Reynolds, born January 22, 1823, died September 22, 1850, daughter of James A. and Sarah (Allen) Reynolds; married (second), September 17, 1856, Ann D. Faile, born September 25, 1822, died October 10, 1894, daughter of Edward G. and Anne (Valentine) Faile. 4. Hugh, born February 16, 1822, died August 29, 1822. 5. Emily, born September 21, 1824, died November 14, 1824.

(M. B. Lindsay: "The New Jersey Browns," pp. 82, 85, 86. Family records, compiled by the late Mrs. Maria M. (Brown) Ellis, now in possession of the latter's daughter, Mrs. A. B. (Ellis) Jackson. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

(VI) Lewis Blanchard Brown, son of Michael and Ann Hetfield (Blanchard) Brown, was born at Rahway, New Jersey, December 10, 1813, died at Elberon, New Jersey, June 28, 1900, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

He was one of the founders of Elberon, New Jersey, which is said to derive its name from his initials and name, and which he helped to develop into a fashionable summer colony. In 1875 he was appointed by Mayor Wickham, of New York City, one of the Board of Transit Commissioners under whose direction the elevated railways were built. Mr. Brown maintained a country home at Hunts Point, on Long Island Sound, now in the

Bronx, but then in Westchester County, New York, and about a three-mile drive from the Mott Haven Railroad station at what is now One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Lewis Blanchard Brown married, at Piscataway, New Jersey, October 25, 1836, Emma Louise Manning. (Manning VI.) They were the parents of five children: 1. Lewis Manning, born at Rahway, New Jersey, June 16, 1838, died at sea December 8, 1910, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York; married (first), December 8, 1862, Louise Van Norman, who died at Morristown, New Jersey, August 12, 1865, aged twenty-six years; married (second), November 21, 1867, Gertrude Mason, who was born July 1, 1848, and died at Hot Springs, North Carolina, February 1, 1888; married (third), January 5, 1893, Mellie Sprague Sparrow, born September 3, 1856; children, all of second marriage: i. Lydia Mason, born at Paris, France, January 12, 1874; married, at New York City, April 18, 1891, Bartholomew Jacob, who was born at Mamaroneck, New York, June 26, 1873, and died at Stamford, Connecticut, August 2, 1924; children: a. Manning Jacob (twin), born at New York City, August 11, 1902; married, at Morristown, New Jersey, May 17, 1932, Josephine F. R. Thomas. b. Lawrence Jacob, 2d (twin), born at New York City, August 11, 1902; married, at New York City, October 19, 1929, Bertha Weightman Norton; children: (1.) Bart Mason Jacob, born at New York City, October 29, 1930. (2.) Anne Weightman Jacob, born at New York City, October 17, 1932. c. Emma Lawrence Jacob, born at New Rochelle, New York, November 21, 1904; married (first), at New York City, May 2, 1925, Samuel Davis Robins; married (second), July 29, 1937, Joseph Richard Busk; children of first marriage: (1.) Samuel Davis Robins, Jr., born at New York City, August 6, 1926. (2.) Lydia Robins, born at New York City, October 7, 1928, died at Morristown, New Jersey, August 6, 1934. d. Henry Mason Jacob, born at Stamford, Connecticut, June 20, 1909, died there November 15, 1911. ii. Lewis Blanchard, born at Paris, France, April 22, 1875, died at Darien, Connecticut, May 29, 1928; married, at New York City, April 29, 1909, Susie Valentine; children: a. Valentine Mason, born October 27, 1911; married, at Hewlett, New York, Virginia Marvin. b. Manning Barrett, born August 18, 1914. iii. Gertrude Mason, born on Staten Island, New York, January 15, 1879, died at Stamford, Connecticut, December 23, 1911. 2. Emma Louise, born March 21, 1841, died in 1912; married, May 10, 1866, Harrison Edward Gawtry; children: i. Lewis Gawtry, born February 24, 1869, in New York City; married, in New York City, October 31, 1899, Olive Van Rensselaer, born September 21, 1872, in New York City, daughter of Kiliaen and Olive (Atterbury) Van Rensselaer; children: a. Olive Van Rensselaer Gawtry, Jr., born April 29, 1901; married, May 3, 1934, in New York City, Robert Wallace Tilney; child: (1.) Nicholas Lechmore Tilney, born October 19, 1935, in New York City. b. Beatrice Gawtry, born May 25, 1904, in New York City; married, December 28, 1932, in New York City, José A. Machado, Jr.; child: (1.) Mildred Machado, born September 18, 1935, in New York City. ii. Helen Gawtry, born August 18, 1870, in New York City; married, June 20, 1895, in New York City, Howard Dennis Collins, M. D., born July 9, 1868, in New York City, son of George and Anna Maria (Taft) Collins; children: a. Harrison Gawtry Collins, born July 6, 1896, in New York City, died May 24, 1902. b. Dorothy Collins, born April 17, 1901, in New York City; married, June 4, 1929, in New York City, Willem van Tets, of Holland. c. Philip Farnham Collins, twin, born March 10, 1905, in New York City, died June 15, 1905. d. Hugh Gawtry Collins, twin, born March 10, 1905, in New York City; married, in New York City, June 10, 1931, Frances Oliver Fisher; children: (1.) Dennis Gawtry Collins, born April 3, 1934, in New York City. (2.) Farnham Fisher Collins, born October 17, 1935 in New York City. 3. Helen Blanchard, born in New York City, February 25, 1845, died in New York City, November 5, 1920; married, January 23, 1867, at Trinity Chapel, New York City, Edward Oliver Coles, born at Dosoris, Long Island, New York, June 30, 1843, died in New York City, April 7, 1918; children: i. Lillian Coles, born in New York City, December 24, 1872; married, at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, November 21, 1901, Samuel Owen Edmonds, born at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1869, died in New York City, January 20, 1927; children: a. Stuart Coles Edmonds, born at Lawrence Park, New York, September 23, 1902; married (first), at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, April 21, 1925, Audrey Barclay Ulman, and (second), at Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, July 7, 1933, Mildred Grace Smith, born October 16, 1910; child of second marriage: (1.) Garvin

Edmonds, born in New York City, February 22, 1935. b. Helene Ormonde Edmonds, born in New York City, May 19, 1906; married, at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, June 19, 1930, Herbert Noble, Jr., of New York City, born February 5, 1904; children: (1.) Herbert Noble, III, born December 9, 1931. (2.) Helene Noble, born March 10, 1936. c. Caston Coles Edmonds, born in New York City, June 10, 1911. ii. Gertrude Coles, born in New York City, June 15, 1875, died in New York City, January 5, 1913; married, at Sound Beach, Connecticut, July 2, 1904, Robert Raetze, of Reichenberg, Austria, born at Reichenberg, Austria, in 1875, died in New York City, January 5, 1913; children: a. Griswold C. Raetze, born in Berlin, Germany, February 13, 1910; married, in 1937, Mary Elizabeth Albach. b. Robert Moulton Coles Raetze, born in Berlin, Germany, August 14, 1912. 4. Frank G., born in August, 1847, died at Ormond, Florida, January 26, 1891, buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York; married, in 1877, Georgie Ray, born in New York City, October 4, 1853, died at Stamford, Connecticut, July 9, 1927; children: i. Ray, born in New York City, in May, 1880, died May 29 or 30, 1888. ii. F. Harold, died in Paris, France, in April, 1924, buried in Père la Chaise Cemetery, Paris; married, in 1909, Daisy Holladay; children: a. F. Harold, born in New York City, June 27, 1910. b. Beverly Holladay, born in 1912; married, in 1935, Gertrude Busch, of Germany. iii. Elsie Woodbury, married (first), January 26, 1903, in New York City, Thomas Courtney Jenkins; (second), June 29, 1921, Walton Livingston Oakley; child of first marriage: a. A daughter, born and died in Baltimore, Maryland, May 4, 1904. 5. Charles Stelle, of previous mention.

(M. B. Lindsay: "The New Jersey Browns," pp. 85-86. "Births Reported in 1910, Borough of Manhattan," p. 69. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

CHARLES STELLE BROWN

(THE MANNING LINE).

The Mannings had their early origin in Germany and in the fourth and fifth centuries went from Saxony, in the lower part of that country, to England, where the family existed at first in three branches, one in County Kent, one in County Sussex and one in County Norfolk. The branch emigrating to America came from the first named shire.

The first of the name mentioned in County Kent, according to family records, was Ranulph de Manning, or Manheim, Lord of Manheim, who married the aunt of King Harold. Simon de Manning, son of Ranulph, possessed lands at Downe in Kent and was knighted in the second Crusade. He was Lord of Betaid (now Downe) and the first of the English barons to take up the cross and go with King Richard (Coeur de Lion) to the Holy Wars in 1190. He was the ancestor of the line of Mannings of Downe and Cootham, who were knights marshal of the household of England's sovereigns for nearly four hundred years. The old manor house of this progenitor was an entailed estate and is still in the Manning family.

During the reign of Henry II some of the family name migrated to Ireland, where ever since there has always been a large representation of the Manning family. As late as the reign of King William of Nassau (1689-1702) there were representatives of the Mannings in the Emerald Isle, who took up arms for the restoration of James II, and by their action the greater portion of the large estates were confiscated and never restored to them, although they came within the treaty of Limerick. Sir Henry Manning, knight marshal to Henry VII, and grandmother of Lady Jane Grey. Sir Henry's grandson, John Manning, son of Hugh, had a grant of a large part of the possessions of the Earl of Desmond in Ireland and joined the Earl of Essex about 1600, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in an expedition to the land of the Irish people.

Many of the younger sons of the English yeomanry, becoming discouraged and dissatisfied with the unjust distinctions existing under the law of primogeniture, left home to seek their fortune in America on an independent line, and the seventeenth century witnessed a large emigration to the New World. After the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620 on the Massachusetts coast and the successful establishment of other colonies, thousands flocked to the shores of America for permanent settlement. Among the multitudes of these early emigrants were different branches of the Manning family from England and Ireland. Some settled in New England and some in the Carolinas.

The first mention of any person by the name of Manning in America was in 1635. This was John Manning, a passenger, twenty years of age, on board the English vessel "Globe," which left London in August of that year. He settled in Massachusetts. In 1640 public records mention John Manning and wife Abigail living in Boston. There was a William Manning at Cambridge in 1638, admitted a freeman in 1640, who had a wife Susannah and a son William, Jr., born 1614, who lived to be seventy-six years old, dying in 1690 and leaving two boys, Samuel, born in 1644, and John, born in 1650.

There was also Captain Nicholas Manning and his younger brother, Thomas, of Ipswich and Salem, Massachusetts, both living about the middle of the seventeenth century, sons of Richard Manning of Dartmouth, County Devon, England. Captain Nicholas Manning was a distinguished officer in the early Indian wars; Thomas Manning is noted as having been the great-grandfather of Elizabeth Clarke Manning, the mother of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Mention is also made of a George Manning, of Boston, Massachusetts, who had been one of the original proprietors of Sudbury in 1640. He married (first), in 1653, Mary Harraden and (second), in 1655, the Widow Hannah Blanchard, by whom he had eleven children.

John was a popular family name from the first. There was a Captain John Manning, of full age about 1650, living in the vicinity of the old boundary line between New York and Connecticut. He became a man of prominence and power, both as a military and civil officer. In 1654 Captain Manning was accused of sympathy with the Dutch and of treachery to his English sovereign. His innocence was established by the influence of Lady Deborah Moody and her son, of Gravesend, Long Island. In 1668 he was occupying a large plantation on Mespat Kil (Newtown Creek) and became owner of the long narrow island in the East River, which he subsequently, in 1676, deeded to his stepdaughter, who had just married Robert Blackwell. This rocky home was christened by them "Blackwells Island," which name it has retained to the present day. The last public appearance of Captain John Manning was in connection with the surrender of New York to the Dutch in 1673-74. In the absence in Connecticut of Governor Love-

lace, Captain Manning was made Deputy Governor of New York. When the war squadron of an even dozen vessels from Holland came up the bay and anchored broadside in front of the fort, Captain Manning had to haul down the British flag. But this conquest of the Dutch, in which East Jersey was included, was very brief. Peace was shortly declared and the surrendered territory was restored to the English.

(O. B. Leonard: "The Manning Family of New Jersey," typed manuscript, pp. 1-6.)

(I) Jeffrey Manning, the first of the family name in New Jersey, was born in 1640 and died in 1693. He was a descendant of some of the earlier settlers who had emigrated to New England, but to just what branch he belonged has not been traced. Jeffrey Manning moved from Massachusetts to Piscataway, New Jersey, about 1671, with his wife and two or three children.

Jeffrey Manning and his wife were the progenitors of all the Mannings during the Proprietary and Colonial days of East Jersey. They were among the earliest to take out patents of land in Middlesex County. His name is on record as the purchaser of four different farms in this section. In 1676 he had surveyed for him one hundred and eighty acres, again one hundred and ninety-five acres in 1677, and in 1685 and 1686 two plantations of one hundred acres each. He was one of three commissioners to lay out land grants in Piscataway in 1682, and the following year he was appointed marshal of the first County Court of Middlesex, held at the town of Piscataway, June 19, 1683.

Jeffrey Manning left a will, made December 30, 1692, and found on record at Trenton in "Liber D of Wills," page 423. His widow survived him, with four sons, John, Joseph, James and Benjamin, and a daughter Elizabeth. In 1695 his widow purchased another farm of two hundred acres in the same township. From the four sons just named descended the various families of the Manning name in East New Jersey, especially in the townships of Piscataway and Woodbridge in Middlesex County and in the adjoining counties of Somerset and Essex prior to the Revolutionary War.

Jeffrey Manning married Hepsibah Andrews, daughter of Joseph Andrews, of Hingham, Massachusetts, who was town clerk there from 1637, dying in 1679 at the age of eighty-three years. She was the granddaughter of Sir Thomas Andrews, Lord Mayor of London. The family were natives of Devonshire, England, the English home also of the ancestors of some of the Mannings, Drakes, Smalleys and other familiar names. Jeffrey Manning's brother-in-law, Ephraim Andrews, had preceded him to East Jersey, to occupy an estate at Woodbridge which his father had owned and subsequently bequeathed him by will in 1679. Other New England neighbors and acquaintances had settled on farms in what is now Middlesex County, so that Jeffrey Manning, though he emigrated to a new country, was not in the midst of strangers in his last and permanent abode. Children of Jeffrey and Hepsibah (Andrews) Manning: 1. Elizabeth, born in Massachusetts, about 1665, died in 1732; married, November 23, 1686, Thomas Fitz Randolph, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Blossom) Fitz Randolph, who first settled in Massachusetts. Thomas Fitz Randolph moved to Piscataway about 1670-75, with several brothers, and became one of the most influential citizens. He was town clerk in 1687-88, a deputy to the General Assembly in 1693-95, a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1709, and one of the first group to manage the affairs of Piscataway Township. Children: i. Thomas, Jr., born July 20, 1687. ii. David, born January 1, 1689-90. iii. Jonathan, born January 12, 1692. iv. Bathsheba, born October 29, 1695. v. Dinah, born September 10, 1700. vi. Zeruiah, born February 19, 1703. 2. John, born about 1670; married, April 4, 1693, Elizabeth Dennis. He was appointed, February 24, 1692, by the Governor and Proprietors of East Jersey, captain of a Foot Company of the Inhabitants of Piscataway. Children: i. Gershom, born in 1694. ii. Elizabeth, born in 1695. iii. John, born in 1697, died in 1745; married, in 1716, Mary More. iv. Mary, born in 1700. v. Ephraim, born December 29, 1701; married, in 1730, Elizabeth Fitz Randolph, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah D. Fitz Randolph. vi. Ruth, born in 1703. vii. Martha, born October 28, 1705. 3. Joseph, born May 4, 1672, died in 1728; married, in 1702, Temperence Fitz Randolph, daughter of John and Sarah (Bonham) Fitz Randolph; children: i. Joanna, born September 9, 1705; married a Mr. Campbell. ii. Trustum, born December 13, 1710; married Johannah Drake. iii. Mary, born February 12, 1712. iv. Elizabeth, born January 9, 1713. v. Eunice, born February 21, 1715. vi. Rachel, born August 28, 1718. vii. Jeffrey, born April 4, 1719. viii. Grace, born September 21, 1721; married, as his third wife, Daniel Cooper. ix. Ruth, born September 4, 1726. 4. James, of whom further. 5.

Benjamin, born September 8, 1676, died in 1702; married, in 1698, Ann Blackford; child: i. Israel, born December 30, 1700; his name was changed to Benjamin Manning at the time of his father's death; married, September 9, 1727, Mary Stillwell.

(Ibid., pp. 7-12.)

(II) James Manning, son of Jeffrey and Hepsibah (Andrews) Manning, was born March 15, 1674, and died in 1724. James Manning took out a patent in 1719 for a farm, located on Ambrose Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey, and designated lot No. 84 on the map prepared in 1747 for the great "Elizabeth Town Bill in Chancery." His name appears in 1700 on a "Remonstrance of the Inhabitants of East Jersey" to the King, against the acts of the Proprietors which were "grievous and oppressive" and beseeching his Royal Majesty to place an acceptable Governor over the province. The following year he and all his sons, with most of the landholders, petitioned the King to take the government immediately into his own hands. This was done in 1702. When James Manning died he was only fifty years old. His last will was made October 31, 1724, was probated November 24, 1724, and is recorded in "Liber A of Wills," page 310, at Trenton, New Jersey.

James Manning married, January 23, 1699, Christiana Laing, a daughter of the Scotch pioneer Quaker, John Laing, who emigrated in 1685 from the county of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, with his wife and family. Children: 1. James, Jr., born May 23, 1700; married, about 1730, Grace Fitz Randolph, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Drake) Fitz Randolph; children: i. Christiana, born January 31, 1732; married Joseph Tingley. ii. John, born in 1734; married Sarah Van Pelt and moved to the Dead River District, Somerset County, New Jersey. iii. Jeremiah, born in 1736, died June 10, 1803; resided near Bonham Town; was a local magistrate for a quarter of a century and most of this time also one of the county judges; in 1758 united with the Piscataway Baptist Church and was always prominent in its activities; remained loyal to the interests of his native land during the Revolutionary War and in 1775 was chosen one of the committee of observation and inspection; was among the first to enlist and became captain in the 1st Regiment of New Jersey State Militia, serving through the war with honor and distinction; married (first), September 23, 1758, Ursula Drake, of Hopewell, New Jersey; married (second), March 26, 1764, Rachel (Ford) Fitz Randolph, widow of Jeremiah Fitz Randolph, of Woodbridge, New Jersey; married (third), July 21, 1799, Mrs. Mary Ford, widow of Ebenezer Ford, of Woodbridge, New Jersey. iv. James, born October 22, 1738, died July 29, 1791; was graduated from Princeton College in 1762; was ordained a minister of the gospel at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, April 19, 1763, moved to Rhode Island in 1764 and in 1765 became instrumental in founding at Providence, Brown University, of which he was elected the first president, serving until his death; married, March 22, 1763, Margaret Stites, of Springfield, New Jersey. v. Enoch, born in 1740; married, in 1783, Mrs. Jannet (Edgar) Shotwell. vi. Joseph, born in 1744; married (first) Rachel Drake, (second) Providence Cooper, and (third) Mary (Vanderveer) Laing. 2. Margaret, born December 23, 1701; married, December 31, 1724, Jonathan Fitz Randolph, born January 15, 1702, son of Joseph and Hannah Fitz Randolph; children: i. James Fitz Randolph, born September 26, 1725. ii. Susannah Fitz Randolph, born April 27, 1727. iii. Thomas Fitz Randolph, born in 1729; married, May 27, 1755, Elizabeth Dunn. 3. Ebenezer, born November 7, 1703, died young. 4. Isaac, born in 1705, died in 1755; at first his home was in Middlesex County, later in old Essex County and finally in Somerset County on a plantation now in the borough of North Plainfield; both he and his wife were constituent members of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, organized in 1747; married, about 1730, Catharine Clarkson, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey; children: i. Joseph, born December 29, 1733, died in youth. ii. John, born October 16, 1739; married (first), in 1758, Rhoda Wooden, and (second) Zeruiah Fitz Randolph. iii. Isaac, Jr., born July 25, 1742; married, in 1769, Elsey Merrell. iv. Clarkson, born in 1745; married Agnes Tingley. 5. Nathaniel, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 12-20.)

(III) Captain Nathaniel Manning, the youngest son of James and Christiana (Laing) Manning, was born December 27, 1707. He was known in Colonial times as "Captain Manning." His martial spirit had full exercise in the militia duty to which he was called for the purpose of quelling Indian disorders within the province and French invasions from the Canada border. This was no insignificant commission, for of all the Colonial

wars the "French and Indian Wars," 1754-63, in many respects were second only in importance to the American Revolution.

Captain Nathaniel Manning married (first), August 29, 1728-29, Prudence Fitz Randolph, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Conger) Fitz Randolph. He married (second), in 1733, Mary Harris. Child of first marriage: 1. James, born May 21, 1730, died May 10, 1797; served as lieutenant in the Revolutionary War; married, March 21, 1752, Mary Ford, who died January 18, 1786; children: i. John, born in 1752, died in 1832; was the first postmaster of Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1792. ii. Phineas, born in 1754, died in 1809; known as "Colonel Manning," having served as an officer in the Revolution; married Ursula Manning, born in 1760, died in 1806, daughter of Jeremiah and Ursula (Drake) Manning. iii. Meribah, married Ezekiel Ayers. iv. Prudence, married Neil Campbell. Children of second marriage: 2. Elizabeth, born September 7, 1736; married (first), July 31, 1755, Phineas Dunn, born in 1720, died in 1761; she married (second), in 1765, Meschack Hull. 3. Nathaniel, Jr., born August 19, 1738, died in 1776; was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1762; then took a medical course and, upon testimonials from the "Faculty of Philadelphia," became a member of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1767; was a practicing physician in Metuchen and vicinity for four years; went to England in 1771 and was ordained a minister of the Gospel in the Episcopal Church by the Bishop of London; returned to this country and settled in a parish in Hampshire County, Virginia, preaching there until his death; married a Miss Hight, daughter of Jacob Hight; children: i. Jacob. ii. Nathaniel. 4. William, born June 8, 1740, died September 26, 1814; was a loyal patriot and foremost in the organization of the "Sons of Liberty"; a member of the committee of observation and inspection for his township; was appointed in 1777 a commissioner for Middlesex County, having in charge the apprehension of traitors in their midst; served as an officer in the Continental Army and was known as "Captain Manning"; married, in 1764, Ann Merrell, daughter of Richard and Eve Merrell. 5. Isaac, born in 1742, died in 1742. 6. Isaac (again), born August 19, 1743, died at the age of eighteen years. 7. Benjamin, born in 1744; was chosen on the committee of observation and inspection for his township in 1775; served in the General Assembly in 1776-78, acting at the same time on the Council of Safety; was elected a member of the State Senate in 1780, serving for two terms; served as one of the appraisers to estimate damage done by the enemy and their adherents to property in Middlesex while the British Army was quartered in the township of Piscataway with headquarters at New Brunswick; married (first) Mary Martin, and (second) Rachel Cutter; child of first marriage: i. Mary, born in 1772; married William Ross. Children of second marriage: ii. Nathaniel, born in 1781; a physician, living at Rahway; married (first) Eliza Freeman, and (second) Maria Ten Eyck. iii. Elizabeth, born in 1784; married Jonathan R. Dunham, son of Abram and Sarah Dunham. iv. William B., born in 1786; married, in 1807, Mary T. Terrell. 8. Margaret, born September 20, 1746; married Benajah Martin. 9. Mary, born January 5, 1748; married, in 1768, Richard Holton. 10. Rachel, born March 29, 1751; married Israel Thornell; children: i. Louis. ii. Ephraim. iii. Benjamin. iv. Margaret. v. Betsy. vi. Mary. vii. Rachel. viii. Manning, born May 21, 1743; married, June 11, 1816, Deliverance Freeman. 11. Thomas, of whom further. 12. Sarah, born June 26, 1755; married Benjamin Harris, Jr.

(Ibid., pp. 20-31.)

(IV) Thomas Manning, youngest son of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Harris) Manning, was born June 8, 1753. He served in the Revolutionary War, as shown in the following record in the office of the Adjutant-General, at Trenton, New Jersey: "Thomas Manning, Private, Middlesex Co., N. J., Militia, received certificate number 171, dated June 8, 1784, amounting to 15 shillings, for depreciation of his continental pay in the Middlesex County Militia—Revolutionary War."

Thomas Manning married, August 15, 1780, Mary Stelle. (Stelle IV.) Children: 1. Mercy, born August 12, 1783. 2. Isaac, born October 25, 1784. 3. Stelle Renshaw, of whom further. 4. Jeptha, born May 2, 1788; married Eliza Stelle, granddaughter of Rev. Isaac Stelle. 5. William, born October 20, 1790. 6. John, born July 31, 1794.

(Ibid., p. 31.)

(V) Stelle Renshaw Manning, son of Thomas and Mary (Stelle) Manning, was born June 8, 1786. He married Rachael Renshaw Banker. Children: 1. Mary M., married Peter Sours. 2. John K.

3. Emma Louise, of whom further. 4. Frances A., married Jeptha M. Clarkson. 5. Delia B., married Phineas Mundy. 6. William T., married Mary A. Stelle. 7. Hamilton. 8. Banker, died young. 9. Cornelia, married John H. Tallmage. 10. Augusta, married Bloomfield Meeker. 11. Frederick, married Johanna Gunther.

(Ibid., pp. 31-32.)

(VI) Emma Louise Manning, daughter of Stelle Renshaw and Rachael Renshaw (Banker) Manning, was born at Piscataway, New Jersey, March 11, 1816, died at Elberon, New Jersey, September 27, 1899, and was buried beside her husband in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. She married Lewis Blanchard Brown. (Brown VI.)

(Ibid., p. 31. Family records.)

CHARLES STELLE BROWN

(THE STELLE LINE).

(I) Poncet Stelle, the American progenitor of this family, known among his descendants in the United States as Pontius Stelle, was born about 1650 and was living at the time of his emigration to this country, about 1665, in the southwestern part of France. Both he and his wife were Protestants of the "reformed religion," designated in history since the Reformation of the sixteenth century as Huguenots, a name signifying decided and faithful adherence to Scriptural injunction—hence Bible Christians, the recital of whose terrible struggles and sufferings for their religious belief, forms one of the most thrilling chapters in modern history.

From the records of the French Protestant Church in New York, of which he was a member, it is learned that Poncet Stelle came from Lorieres, France. A town of the same name at the present time is near the manufacturing city of Limoges. The locality is southerly from Poitiers, which was one of the strongest citadels of Huguenot faith and in a region almost entirely occupied by devout Christians of the Protestant religion just before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Disciples of the Reformation rapidly multiplied throughout the whole kingdom of France; but especially in the provinces, situated between the rivers Loire and Garonne, the doctrines of the new religion found ardent advocates in great numbers.

It was from one of these provinces, where the Reformers' followers were numerous, that Poncet Stelle came, by way of Holland, to settle in the vicinity of the Hudson River. It is a traditional statement that he was one of the early French settlers on Staten Island, afterward removing to New York. About 1660 a colony of Huguenots had located on the southeast side of Staten Island, and the pastor of the French Protestant Church in what is now the City of New York occasionally ministered to their spiritual needs. About the time that several Huguenot families removed from Staten Island and settled in the Hackensack Valley in New Jersey, in 1678, others of their co-religionists moved to New York City, among them "Sieur Poncet Stelle des Lorieres," as he is best known in public print. In the list of baptisms, performed during the early days of this French Church in New York City, are the names of the children of Poncet Stelle, all of whom were born after 1680 and not later than 1695.

Poncet Stelle married, in 1682, Eugénie Legereau. Children: 1. Benjamin, of whom further. 2. Gabriel, born in 1685, died at Amboy, New Jersey, in 1738; became a large landholder in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and a very wealthy man; was a prominent member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Amboy, New Jersey; married (first) Anna, surname not known, and (second) Mrs. Margaret (Gordon) Carre. 3. Ambrose, born in 1687. 4. Madelaine, born in 1689. 5. Isaac, born in 1690. 6. John, born in 1693. 7. Possibly, Eugene, born in 1695.

(O. B. Leonard: "Outline Sketches of the Pioneer Progenitors of the Piscataway Planter, 1666-1716," pp. 11-20. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXIX, pp. 38-42.)

(II) Rev. Benjamin Stelle, son of Poncet and Eugénie (Legereau) Stelle, was born in New York City in 1683 and died in 1739. Early in life he settled at Piscataway, New Jersey, just after Colonial affairs had been transferred to the Crown. He became eventually pastor of the Piscataway Baptist Church.

Piscataway was from the first a plantation of pious people, establishing permanent homes in this new and unsettled township, where they might enjoy the liberty of the gospel and the free exercise of their own spiritual convictions. The Piscataway, New Jersey, planters settled there for peace and quiet and relief from all kinds of contentions. They had endured their share of inconvenience in New England from the severities of court justice and the intolerance of the Established Church. One liberal inducement held out from the beginning for inciting emigration to East Jersey was contained in a paragraph of the "Agreements" of 1664-65 and published throughout New England: "No person qualified as a freeman shall be any ways molested or called in question for any difference in opinion and practice in matters of religious concernment; but all such persons may, from time to time, freely and fully enjoy their judgments and consciences in matters of religion."

The early settlement and the neighboring town of Woodbridge were made chiefly from this one motive of enjoying religious liberty. For the following ten years emigration from the New England provinces and from Long Island to the township of Piscataway and other parts of East Jersey was encouraged mainly by repeated assurances from the public authorities of individual freedom, both in religious matters and civil concerns. Besides these guaranteed personal privileges there

were generous temporal inducements in the form of grants of land offered to newcomers.

Rev. Benjamin Stelle married, in 1708, Mercy Drake. Children: 1. Susannah, born in 1710; married, in 1730, Joseph Hull. 2. Betsy, born in 1712, died young. 3. Deacon Benjamin, born in 1713, died in 1792; married (first) Hannah Dunn and (second) "Ruth Sharp or Dunham." 4. John, born in 1716, died in 1755; was a sea captain; married, in 1739, Rachael Thompson. 5. Rev. Isaac, of whom further. 6. Rachel, born in 1720; married, in 1734, Ephraim F. Randolph.

(Ibid.)

(III) Rev. Isaac Stelle, son of Rev. Benjamin and Mercy (Drake) Stelle, was born in 1718 and died in 1781. He succeeded his father as pastor of the Piscataway Baptist Church.

Rev. Isaac Stelle married, in 1740, Christiana Clarkson. Children: 1. Benjamin, born in 1742; married Huldah Crawford. 2. Ambrose, born in 1744, died February 28, 1760. 3. John, born in 1746, went South; married and had three children. 4. Joseph, born in 1749; married, in 1775, Elizabeth Stelle. 5. Abel, born in 1750; married (first), in 1770, Sarah Dunham, who died in 1787; and (second), in 1788, Mrs. Providence Webster. 6. Mercy, born in 1751, died in 1777. 7. Mary, of whom further. 8. Oliver, born in 1756; married, in 1778, Mary Runyon. 9. Samuel, born in 1758; married, in 1784, Hannah Taylor.

(Ibid.)

(IV) Mary Stelle, daughter of Rev. Isaac and Christiana (Clarkson) Stelle, was born in 1754. She married Thomas Manning. (Manning IV.)

(Ibid.)

CHARLES STELLE BROWN

(THE BARNES LINE).

Barnes and its variants, Barne and Barns, are surnames either of locality origin, meaning "at the barn," from residence thereby, or derived from a nickname, "the bairn," Middle English *barne,* a child.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Thomas Barnes, earliest known ancestor of the Barnes family, was a brother of Daniel Barnes and died at Middletown, Connecticut, June 10, 1691. He is thus mentioned in "The Barnes Family Year Book" for 1907:

"Thomas Barnes, hereafter referred to as 'Thomas of New Haven,' came to New Haven when still a boy, and no mention is found of his name until about 1644, when he became of age and shared in the land distribution. Thomas of New Haven married, about 1647, Elizabeth, whose family name has not been found. . . . . They resided in New Haven until 1660 or 1665, then they moved to North Haven, and later to that part of Middletown, now Middlefield, where he died in 1693. They brought up a family of eight children, all of whom are supposed to have left families . . . . and perhaps are at the present time the most numerous and widely distributed branch of the family in America."

Thomas Barnes married (first) Mary, surname not known, who died at New Haven, Connecticut, in April, 1676. He married (second) Elizabeth, surname not known, who died in 1694. Children, all of first marriage and all probably born at New Haven, Connecticut: 1. Mercy, married (first), December 20, 1666, Bartholomew Jacobs; (second), November 22, 1694, Joseph Thomas. 2. Martha. 3. John, died in 1712; married, November 16, 1669, Mercy Betts. 4. Elizabeth, born May 28, 1650; married (first), March 24, 1668-69, Benjamin Brockett; (second), January 21, 1684, John Austin. 5. Thomas, born August 26, 1653, died in 1712; married (first), June 26, 1675, Mary Hubbard; (second), in 1690, Abigail Frost. 6. Abigail, born March 11, 1656-57; married, August 20, 1692, John Frost. 7. Daniel, born August 29, 1659, died January 1, 1730-31; married, January 13, 1686, Mary Tappen. 8. Maybee, of whom further.

(Trescott C. Barnes: "The Barnes Family Year Book," Vol. I, pp. 5, 16-18, 26-27. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, pp. 115-17.)

(II) Maybee Barnes, son of Thomas and Mary Barnes, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, June 25, 1663, and died at Middletown, Connecticut, March 6, 1749. "The Barnes Family Year Book" says that he "resided in Middletown, presumably in that part that is now Middlefield. It is handed down that on one occasion an Indian inquired of him his name, and on receiving the answer 'Maybee Barnes,' the Indian indignantly grunted, 'Maybe Indian.' He appears to have been very influential in public affairs."

Maybee Barnes married, at Middletown, Connecticut, November 19, 1691, Elizabeth Stow, who was born August 1, 1662, and died, according to some records, February 21, 1738; according to others, February 23, 1737, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Hope (Fletcher) Stow. Children: 1. Nathaniel, born December 31, 1691. 2. Elizabeth, born April 16, 1693. 3. Samuel, born July 8, 1695. 4. Ebenezer, born September 19, 1697. 5. Thomas, born May 21, 1700. 6. Joseph, born August 15, 1702. 7. Gershom, of whom further.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 117.)

(III) Gershom Barnes, son of Maybee and Elizabeth (Stow) Barnes, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, September 13, 1705. The date of his death is not known. He resided at North Haven, Connecticut, and probably removed to Barkhamsted, Connecticut. "The Barnes Family Year Book" says: "He was a captain of militia and prominent in church and town affairs."

Gershom Barnes married, at New Haven, Connecticut, October 19, 1727, Mehitabel Sanford, who was born at New Haven, Connecticut, March 20, 1707, and died at Barkhamsted, Connecticut, January 31, 1787, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Chubb) Sanford. Children, as far as known: 1. Lois, born at New Haven, Connecticut, September 9, 1728, died July 15, 1814; married, September 12, 1751, John Ives. 2. Abner, born about 1733, died November 7, 1756. 3. Asa, of whom further.

("Barnes Family Year Book," Vol. I, pp. 18, 27. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, pp. 117, 125.)

(IV) Asa Barnes, son of Gershom and Mehitabel (Sanford) Barnes, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 9, 1736, and died March 21, 1802. According to "The Barnes Family Year

Book," of 1910, he and his wife "soon removed to Lanesboro, Mass.; was called Colonel. Soon after the close of the revolution they moved to Charlotte, Vt." He also resided at Meriden, Connecticut. The Federal Census of 1790 shows him as the head of a family in Charlotte, Vermont, consisting of three males of sixteen years and upward, one male under sixteen, and two females.

A list, obtained from the town records, "of nearly all the freemen in Charlotte in 1800," includes the names of Colonel Asa Barnes, Hezekiah Barnes, Asa Barnes, Jr., Daniel Barnes, and Joseph Barnes. At the first town meeting of Charlotte, Vermont, March 13, 1787, Asa Barnes was one of the five selectmen chosen. At the adjourned meeting, held the 27th of the same month at the house of Hezekiah Barnes, one of the five surveyors of the highways elected was Hezekiah Barnes. At the same meeting, "Colonel Bar*ns*" and "Hezekiah Bar*ns*" were two of the twelve men who were voted to "be put in the Box for Jurymen."

March 17, 1787, Asa Barnes was one of the six men chosen on a committee to "set a stake for the meeting-house" in Charlotte.

Asa Barnes served in the Revolutionary War: "Barns, Asa, Lanesborough, Captain of a company in Col. Patterson's regt., which marched Apr. 22, 1775, in response to the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 7 days; also, Col. Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted Apr. 29, 1775; service, 3 mos. 6 days; also, company return dated Sept. 28, 1775; also, pay roll for 15 days service from July 13, 1777; marched to Manchester on an alarm; also, 4th co., Col. Simonds' (2d Berkshire Co.) regt.; list of officers of Mass. militia; commissioned Oct. 8, 1779; also, 1st co., Col. Israel Chapen's (3d) regt.; roll made up from October 15, 1779; discharged Nov. 21, 1779; service, 1 mo. 11 days; enlistment, 3 months; company raised to reinforce Continental Army; also, pay roll for service from Oct. 14 to Oct. 21, 1780, 7 days, at the Northward; also, pay roll for 10 days service from Oct. 26, 1780, on an alarm at the Northward; also, Colonel; warrant to pay officers and men for service from Oct. to Nov., 1781, dated June 15, 1785."

Asa Barnes married, according to the records of the First Congregational Church of Meriden, Connecticut, then known as Wallingford, June 21, 1759, Lois Yale, who was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, September 3, 1739, and died March 10, 1807, daughter of Abel and Esther (Cook) Yale. Children: 1. Hezekiah, of whom further. 2. Lois, twin, born September 4, 1762, died in infancy. 3. Esther, twin, born September 4, 1762, died in infancy. 4. Asa, Jr., born January 8, 1765, died at Lansingburgh, New York, in 1809; married, about 1790, Anna Yale, daughter of Aaron and Anna (Hosmer) Yale. 5. Abner, born October 29, 1767, died young. 6. Yale, born July 8, 1769, died July 22, 1788. 7. Esther, "born July 24, 1773," though another record says that she was "baptized July 18, 1773." 8. Lois, born March 23, 1775. 9. Joseph, born September 13, 1778.

("Barnes Family Year Book," Vol. I, p. 27; Vol. III, p. 22. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 125. "United States Census, 1790, Heads of Family in Vermont," pp. 23-24. W. S. Rann: "History of Chittenden County, Vermont," pp. 544, 545, 550. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. I, p. 654.)

(V) General Hezekiah Barnes, son of Asa and Lois (Yale) Barnes, was born in 1760 and was baptized at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lanesborough, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, by the Rev. Samuel Andrews, October 4, 1767, and died at Charlotte, Vermont, in 1813.

Evidently he was the same Hezekiah Barnes who served as a private in the Revolution, six days in 1777 (when only seventeen years of age) and at least thirty-three days in 1780 and 1781, the record, from official sources, being as follows:

"Barnes, Hezekiah, Lanesborough. Private, Capt. Ebenezer Newell's Co., Col. Benjamin Symond's regt.; marched from Lanesborough to Meloomscuyck Aug. 14, 1777; service, 6 days; also, Capt. Asa Barnes' co., Col. Simonds' (Berkshire Co.) regt.; enlisted October 26, 1780; service, 5 days, on an alarm at the Northward. Barns, Hezekiah, Lanesborough. Private, Capt. Asa Barns' Co., Col. Benjamin Simonds' (Berkshire Co.) regt.; marched to the Northward Oct. 14, 1780; service, 7 days; also, Sergeant, Capt. Timothy Read's co., Col. Asa Barns' regt.; marched from Lanesborough to Stillwater Oct. 13, 1781; service, 10 days; also, Capt. David Wheeler's co., Col. Barns' regt.; marched from Lanesborough to Saratoga Oct. 29, 1781, on an alarm; service 11 days."

The historical sketch of the town of Charlotte in Rann's "History of Chittenden County, Vermont," includes the following items regarding the Barnes family of that town:

"General Hezekiah Barnes, as well as his father and two brothers, was prominent among the early settlers; for many years lived by the spring near

the center of the town, and built the structure now (1886) used as a store by Swain & Williams, in which he kept a tavern that was well known throughout the State. He was major-general of militia, and assistant judge of the County Court. He died of the epidemic of 1813. His political rival, Nathaniel, son of Abel Newell, who was also judge of the County Court, was the only man who ever represented the town a greater number of years than General Barnes."

Hezekiah Barnes, evidently identical with the foregoing, married, in or before 1784, Anna Wheeler, sister of Justus P. Wheeler. Children, possibly others: 1. Hezekiah, born November 27, 1784, died August 25, 1849; married, February 11, 1814, Caroline Olmsted. (Olmsted VII, Child 7.) 2. Wheeler, of whom further.

(F. W. Bailey: "Early Connecticut Marriages," Book IV, p. 109. R. H. Yale: "Yale Genealogy and History of Wales," p. 134. S. B. Shaw: "A Centennial Sermon, Delivered in St. Luke's Church, Lanesborough, October 6, 1867," p. 6. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. I, pp. 640, 658. W. S. Rann: "History of Chittenden County, Vermont," pp. 543, 549. H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," revised edition, p. 70.)

(VI) Wheeler Barnes, son of General Hezekiah and Anna (Wheeler) Barnes, was born, probably at Lanesborough, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, February 15, 1783, died at Rome, New York, July 11, 1858, and is buried in the old burying ground at Rome.

Wheeler Barnes, of Charlotte, was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1804 in the first class to be graduated from the University, one of four, another having been his maternal uncle, Justus Perry Wheeler, who was only one year older than his nephew. Among the "Professional Men who have originated in Charlotte," an attorney was Wheeler Barnes. He probably was the "W. Barnes" who was appointed postmaster of Charlotte, Vermont, before 1804, the first postmaster "that can be remembered."

An interesting sidelight on Mr. Barnes' character is thrown by the following letter, written to his friend and relative, Justus P. Wheeler, then studying law at Litchfield, Connecticut:

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1804.

With more anxiety than formerly, I now wait the arrival, and with much pleasure, do I perform the task of opening the mail. Yours of the 2 Oct. rec'd. Justus, it appears to me that by this time there ought to be in our correspondence something of more importance, than such trifling stuff as complimenting each other, professing mutual friendship, expressions of pleasure at the perusal of our letters and such like common place topics, which have been worn threadbare a thousand years ago. I would wish by no means, to have this remark applied to ourselves alone, but to all young men of our age and advantages. Correspondence may be made instructive as well as entertaining by relating scenes through which we pass that are worthy our notice together with our remarks and by always expressing our feelings the same in writing as in conversation. I am more particularly interested in knowing your situation than you are in knowing mine at present. You will enter many new circles, form new acquaintances, contract, perhaps, new friendships and study new characters, a description of which will be pleasing to me, while I shall sit in the "chimney Corner," and perhaps, sometimes join the same dull-headed, ignorant circle, with which you and I are already too well acquainted. Though some acquaintance with every part of human nature is necessary, yet a connexion and intimate acquaintance with the better part of mankind will have a tendency to enlarge and enrich our minds, elevate us above the swinish vulgar and add happiness to our lives. For it is natural to contract the habits and catch the mode of thinking of these with whom we live, and when once we possess them, it is hard putting them off and conforming ourselves to the company of splendid talents and shining abilities. The assimulating our ideas and behavior to vulgar minds and manners is a contagious disorder, which infests with the facility of the small pox, and ought to be guarded against with as much caution, for its impression will be as deep and lasting while, at the same time, its characters will be as legible. I would, by no means, insinuate that a gentleman ought not to conform to this sort of company as well as to that which is more elevated, but that it is much easier *to descend* than to *ascend*. Our business through life will be for the most part with the lower class while our prosperity in some measure, will depend upon the favorable impression which we make upon their mind and always to appear above them will be injuring ourselves. The character of a real gentleman is respected among all classes, while on the other hand, the fop is hooted at wherever he goes.

I do not expect that these observations will strike with the force of novelty, because you and I have made the same before, but I put them down because they naturally arose in my mind as I was writing and ran thus far before I tho't of it.

"The family have long since retired to rest and my midnight hour is devoted to friendship and to you." This recalls to mind the pleasure of our being formerly not separated by distance and would to God that were now the case! Here I would not give a groat for the confident of any. I have not seen Burlington since

my test, but for a week have been horribly afflicted with the chicken pox. All the family have now had it but Ma, who has been for 24 hours in extreme pain with spasms in the stomach, but is easier now. With Eph. there has been another storm, but it is now calm. The letter which you sent enclosed, I delivered to your father yesterday. At his request, I read it to him in the presence of my father and mother, which pleased the old gent very much. As a sacred duty, that correspondence which gives your parents a pleasure, ought not to be neglected. The brevity of your letter to me, I suppose, is owing to the number of your correspondents,—make them longer if you can. Wait for the answers of others, but wait for none from me.

12 o'clock,—Good Night

WHEELER BARNES.

Following his graduation from college, Mr. Barnes pursued the study of law in Troy and Albany, New York, and in 1807 settled and commenced the practice of his profession in Rome, Oneida County, New York. Of his subsequent career, which was one of great distinction and usefulness, William Curtis Noyes, who was one of his former law students, then for a time his partner and eventually a leading member of the New York City bar, wrote of the time of Mr. Barnes' death:

His careful industry, his accurate legal learning, especially in the law of practice and pleading, combined with unquestioned integrity and talents, gave him shortly a very high position in early life and elevated him to the head of the bar. . . . . To those were soon added the experiences of the Christian life among which shone most prominently those of meekness and humility. The value of such a character could not fail to be appreciated by the whole community in which he lived, and many positions of trust were given him as well as those of distinction, but unless he could do real good to the public he declined them. . . . .

He raised a great number of young men from obscurity to high positions at the bar by his faithful teachings and example, among them Hiram Denio, Chester Hadin, Norman Judd, Oliver Barbour and William C. Noyes. Without talent for oratory, he excelled in discreet advice and in that prudent forecast, which made the best of the present conditions and avoided future embarrassments. . . . .

Mr. Barnes was elected supervisor of Rome, New York, in 1815 and 1816. In the latter year he was elected to the New York Assembly on the Federal ticket, thus becoming a member of that Legislature which abolished slavery and which authorized the commencement of the construction of the Erie Canal. He was elected trustee of the village of Rome in 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825.

At Rome, Oneida County, New York, "in 1828 some of the pickets and the block-house of the old Fort Stanwix remained, the latter much decayed and full of bullet-holes. Nelson Dawley, now of Annsville, had the contract for leveling down and clearing away the blockhouse and the western portion of the fort, preparatory to the erection in that year of a dwelling by Wheeler Barnes. This house, now (1878) occupied by Alva Mudge, stands near the southwest corner of the fort, and the large elm-tree at the west window was but a small sapling in 1804, said to have stood on the parapet. . . . . It is said that many wagon-loads of cannon-balls were dug out and drawn away, also that at some depth in the ground bars of lead were found piled crosswise."

At the time of Mr. Barnes' death, the following obituary was published in the Rome, New York, "Sentinel" of July 13, 1858:

Wheeler Barnes, Esq., a notice of whose death we published in our daily of Monday, was one of our old residents. He came to this village in 1806, and with the exception of a year or so residence in Oswego, has resided here ever since. When in his prime, he was one of the leading members of the Oneida County bar, but he has not practised in his profession for a number of years. . . . .

At the time of Mr. Barnes' death, he was 76 years old, two-thirds of which period he has passed in this village, and a large portion of it in active business life.

Wheeler Barnes married, at the First Church of Christ, Rome, New York, May 28, 1809, Emma White Olmsted. (Olmsted VIII.) Children: 1. Henry Wheeler, of whom further. 2. Juliana, born July 10, 1811; married, at Rome, New York, October 21, 1835, Henry Daggett Bulkley, M. D., whose will, dated September 18, 1868, was proved in New York County, New York, January 25, 1872; children, in order mentioned in their father's will: i. Julia, married J. Cleaveland Cady. ii. Henry W. iii. Lucius Duncan, M. D., born January 12, 1845; founder of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; married, May 28, 1872, Katherine LaRue Mellick. iv. Emma M. v. Mary D. 3. Edmond Ralph, born September 3, 1813. 4. Cornelia Wheeler, born February 15, 1816, died October 14, 1894; married, December 15, 1841, Judge Theron Rudd Strong, member of the Twenty-sixth United States Congress. 5. Louis, born April 21, 1818, died in infancy. 6. George Louis, born March 30, 1820. 7. Maria, born September 12, 1822. 8. Matilda. 9. Emma Sarah, born May 22,

1828. 10. Albert Olmsted, born November 19, 1831. 11. Charles William, born in 1833; resided at Austin, Texas.

(Everts and Fariss: "History of Oneida County, New York," pp. 385, 386. D. E. Wager: "Men of Early Rome," pp. 24, 25. W. H. Boyd: "The Rome, New York, Directory," 1857, p. 39. H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," revised edition, pp. 40, 69, 70, 119. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXXIII, p. 338. B. W. Dwight: "The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong," p. 1044. "New York County, New York, Wills," Book CCVI, pp. 82-85. "Rome, New York, Sentinel," July 13, 1858. "The Roman Citizen," Vol. XIX, No. 6, July 14, 1858. MS. records of the First Church of Christ, Rome, New York, unpaged. Records in possession of Mr. Prentice Strong, of New York City and Tuxedo Park, New York. Records in the Office of the Registrar, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.)

(VII) Henry Wheeler Barnes, son of Wheeler and Emma White (Olmsted) Barnes, was born in Oneida County, New York, October 16, 1809, died in New York City, February 3, 1879, and is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. Though he was a resident of New York City as early as 1834, he did not permanently sever his connections with his earlier Rome, Oneida County, home. He had, at one time, a bathing house on Black River Canal, in Rome village. A house on the north side of Dominick Street (Number 26) was mentioned in 1878 as that "of H. W. Barnes."

Henry W. Barnes was in business as a merchant in New York City for many years, variously recorded as "merchant," "dry goods," and "importer." His places of business were: 1834 to 1842, at 191 Pearl Street; 1843 to 1845, at 103 Pearl Street; 1846-1847, at 89 Pearl Street; 1848 to 1854, at 64 Liberty Street; 1858 to 1861, at 59 Reade Street; 1862, at 32 Reade Street; 1863 to 1865, at 28 Reade Street.

His residences, as shown in New York directories, were as follows: 1834, Vesey Street; 1835, 22 Vesey Street; 1836, 65 Broadway; 1837-38, 9 Murray Street; 1839-40, 436 Houstoun Street; 1841-42, 22 Vesey Street; 1843-45, Brooklyn; 1848-60, 113 Henry Street, Brooklyn; 1861-67, 59 East Seventeenth Street, New York; and 1868-1879, 106 East Seventeenth Street, New York. In 1880, at the latter address, were Mary C. Barnes, widow of Henry W., and Charles W. Barnes.

The 1855 New York State census includes his family, living in the first election district of the Third Ward of Brooklyn, Kings County, as follows:

Henry W. Barnes, age 43, born in Oneida County; resident 12 years in this city; occupation, none; owner of land.

Mary C. Barnes, age 30, wife, born in New York County; resident 20 years in this city.

Mary L. Barnes, age 8, child, born in Kings County; resident 8 years in this city.

Martha Y. Barnes, age 2, child, born in Kings County; resident 2 years in this city.

Also four servants, all born in Ireland, namely: Mary McGorey, age 24; Ann Garry, age 20; Ann Farrell, age 24; and Mary Getty, age 30.

Though Henry W. Barnes' age appears in the 1855 census as "43," he was actually past the age of forty-five when the enumeration was made in June of that year. Likewise, his wife, recorded as "30," was actually past thirty-two years of age.

Henry W. Barnes, of 106 East Seventeenth Street, New York City, in his will, dated June 18, 1873, exhibited February 6, 1879, and proved February 18, 1879, mentioned his life insurance policy, dated June 1, 1843, and his "house and lot on Dominick Street, Rome, Oneida County, New York, in which my father Wheeler Barnes resided at the time of his decease." He made bequests to "my two youngest sisters Maria and Emma," and to "my children Mary, Mattie, Charles and Lucy." As executors he named J. Cleaveland Cady, Esq. and Theron George Strong, Esq.

Henry Wheeler Barnes married, in Brooklyn, New York, June 30, 1842, Mary Caroline Young. (Young VI.) Children, all born in Brooklyn: 1. Mary Lothrop, born June 23, 1847, died in Bermuda, February 5, 1918; married, in New York City, March 31, 1869, Colonel Robert Woodward Leonard, who was born March 31, 1843, and died October 3, 1929. Colonel Leonard was one of the few Americans who fought in three wars, the Civil, the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. They resided at Mount Kisco, New York. Children: i. Martha Leonard, born April 14, 1870. ii. Camilla Leonard, born June 22, 1871, died May 16, 1911; married (first), June 4, 1890, Lewis Henry Morgan, born June 12, 1869, died October 31, 1901; married (second), February 23, 1906, Milton Sanford Barger, born February 24, 1875, died March 5, 1925; children of first marriage: a. H. Carey Morgan, born October 24, 1891, died July 24, 1923. b. Camilla Leonard Morgan, born February 6, 1893; married, July 21, 1917, James C. White, M. D.; children: (1.)

Patricia Morgan White, born April 26, 1918. (2.) Camilla Leonard White, born September 25, 1920. (3.) Michael Morgan White, born June 6, 1925. iii. William Henry Leonard, born March 29, 1873; married, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in March, 1897, Elizabeth Prescott Timmins; children: a. William Henry Leonard, Jr., born in 1898, died in infancy. b. Robert Prescott Leonard, born September 9, 1900; married, at Sayre, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1924, Anna de Forest Junkin; child: (1.) Edith Prescott Leonard, born August 28, 1925. iv. Mary Evelyn Leonard, born March 19, 1874, died February 20, 1929; married, July 19, 1916, at San Francisco, California, Theodore Langdon Van Norden. v. Katharine Cowdin Leonard, born July 5, 1878; married, at Mount Kisco, New York, November 26, 1904, Will Hunt Chamberlain; children: a. Mary Evelyn Chamberlain, born August 30, 1906. b. Judith Elizabeth Chamberlain, born May 4, 1913. 2. Martha Young, born April 2, 1853, died July 22, 1935; married, in April, 1888, Rudolph E. Schirmer; child: i. Rudolph E. Schirmer, Jr., born September 11, 1893, died November 26, 1895. 3. Charles Wheeler, born May 13, 1855, died at Brookline, Massachusetts, December 19, 1928, and is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York; married, at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1886, Elizabeth Paul Shippen, born July 8, 1858, died October 20, 1887, buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Edward Shippen, M. D., United States Navy; child: i. Edward Shippen, born September 14, 1887; married (first), at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkinsonville, Massachusetts, April 11, 1912, Eleanor Barr, who died January 23, 1919; married (second), at Grace Church, Providence, Rhode Island, February 3, 1920, Dorothy Agnes Matthews; children of first marriage: a. Elizabeth Shippen, born in New York City, January 13, 1913. b. Edward Shippen, Jr., born at Bellows Falls, Vermont, August 26, 1917. Children of second marriage: c. John Matthews, born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1930. d. Meriel Matthews, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, August 20, 1932. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shippen Barnes reside at Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania. 4. Annie M., born January 26, 1857, died August 5, 1858. 5. Lucy Nevins, of whom further.

(H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," revised edition, pp. 69, 70. Everts and Fariss: "History of Oneida County, New York," p. 383. D. E. Wager: "Our County and Its People: Oneida County, New York," p. 518. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXXIV, p. 215. "New York City Directories," 1834-80. "New York State Census, 1855," Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, 3d Ward, 1st Election District, Family No. 160. "New York County, New York, Wills," Book CCLXII, p. 358. R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," p. 394. "Brooklyn Evening Star," July 2, 1842. Tombstone inscriptions in Young lot, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. "New York Times," February 24, 1906. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

(VIII) Lucy Nevins Barnes, daughter of Henry Wheeler and Mary Caroline (Young) Barnes, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 15, 1859, and died at Mount Kisco, New York, September 30, 1921. She married Charles Stelle Brown. (Brown VII.) Funeral services for Mrs. Brown were held at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York City. She and her husband were buried in Lot 68, in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Brown was a member of the Colony Club and of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York.

("New York County, New York, Wills," Book CCLXII, p. 358. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

CHARLES STELLE BROWN

(THE YOUNG LINE).

Young and its variant, Younge, are surnames derived from the nickname, "the Young," to indicate the youth of the original bearer of the name. Probably in many cases the nickname was applied in the sense of *junior,* to distinguish father and son, when both bore the same personal name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Alexander Youngs or Young, earliest known ancestor of a numerous family of Westchester County, New York, died at Flushing, Long Island, New York, during seventh month (September), 1712.

The following statement regarding Alexander Young, made in his genealogy of the Youngs family, by Selah Youngs, Jr., was published thirty years ago: "The only knowledge we have of Alexander Young*s* is from the Flushing, L. I., Friends' records of his death, and from the Westbury, L. I., Friends' records, which state that the Alexander Youngs who married Sarah Coles, was the son of Alexander Youngs, deceased. The final 's' to his surname is an indication that he is descended from the Long Island Youngs, and it is quite probable that he was a son of Joseph (son of Capt. Joseph) Youngs, of Southold, L. I., of whose family we have a very incomplete record. . . . . Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who is descended on her mother's line from James Youngs (Generation III), discovered the records of the first two Alexander Youngs."

The "Friends' Records of New York City and Vicinity," as published sixty years ago, include this entry: "Alexander Yovng d. y^e^ ——— d. 7 mo. 1712." A similar entry, in "Flushing, Long Island, Friends' Records," is: "Alexander Young died 7 mo. 1712."

In a published account of "The Earliest Cuylers in Holland and America," by Maud Churchill Nicoll, is the statement that Henry Young (Generation V), who married Anne Mason, was a son of Alexander, grandson of James, great-grandson of Alexander, and great-great-grandson of Alexander Young.

In spite of extensive research it has not been possible so far to prove the correctness of the statement regarding the probable parentage of Alexander Young, made by Selah Youngs, Jr., and quoted above, though on the other hand, nothing has been found to disprove it. If he really was the grandson of Captain Joseph Youngs, of Southold, Long Island, New York, his ancestry would be as follows and he would then represent Generation IV of this line:

(I) Rev. Christopher Yonges, as the name was written then, was born in England about 1545, died June 14, 1626, and was buried at Southwold, County Suffolk, England. His will was proved at Norwich, County Norfolk, England, July 5, 1626. In the chancel of the church at Southwold is a brass tablet with an inscription to him. He was vicar of Reydon and Southwold, England.

Rev. Christopher Yonges married Margaret Warren, daughter of Thomas Warren. She was buried at Southwold, England, November 5, 1630, and her will was proved in 1630 at Ipswich, County Suffolk, England. They were the parents of a son, Joseph (1), of whom further.

(Records in possession of Miss Elizabeth D. Young, of New York City, referring to: "Parish Register," Southwold, England. "Consistory Court Record," No. 164, Norwich, England.)

(II) Captain Joseph (1) Youngs, as he spelled the name, son of Rev. Christopher and Margaret (Warren) Yonges, was born at Southwold, County Suffolk, England, and died at Southold, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, in 1658. He was master of the ships "Love" and "Mary and Anne," bringing passengers from London, England, to the town of Salem in New England. In 1649 he arrived at Southold, Long Island, and in 1656 he is recorded there, as taking cargoes to Barbados Island.

Captain Joseph (1) Youngs married, at Southwold, England, February 5, 1632, Margaret, whose surname is not known and who died at Southold, Long Island, about 1669. They were the parents of a son, Joseph (2), of whom further.

(Records in possession of Miss Elizabeth D. Young, of New York City, referring to: "Collections of Massachusetts Historical Society," 4th Series, "Southold, Long Island, N. Y., Town Records." "Parish Register," Southwold, England. S. A. Drake: "Founders of New England," p. 40.)

(III) Joseph (2) Youngs, son of Captain Joseph (1) and Margaret Youngs, was born at Southwold, England, January 23, 1633-34, and died at Southold, Long Island, New York, after January, 1706. In the records of Southold, Long Island, he is listed as "yeoman."

Joseph (2) Youngs married, at Southold, Long Island, New York, Elizabeth Green, daughter of Israel Green, and they may have been the parents of Alexander, the ancestor of the Westchester County, New York, family of Young.

(Records in possession of Miss Elizabeth D. Young, of New York City, referring to: "Southold, Long Island, New York, Town Records," Vol. II, p. 74. "Parish Register," Southwold, England.)

Alexander Youngs or Young married, at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, on November 11, 1705, Hannah Rose, who was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, October 24, 1679. They were the parents of a son, Alexander, Jr., of whom further.

(Selah Youngs, Jr.: "Youngs Family," p. 350. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. VII, p. 42; Vol. XLII, p. 368. "Flushing, Long Island, Friends' Records," from original book of Isaac Horner, "Deaths, 1669-1796," copied by Frank Haviland for Long Island Historical Society, p. 6 (typewritten). Records in possession of Miss Elizabeth D. Young, of New York City.)

(II) Alexander Young, Jr., son of Alexander and Hannah (Rose) Youngs or Young, was born before 1700, was evidently of age by 1720, and died at New Castle, Westchester County, New York, in 1758.

Alexander Young, Jr., "was a witness to deeds and wills in Hempstead, L. I., from 1720 to 1753, and in 1753 he sold his home and lands there, took a certificate from the Friends of Westbury to the Friends of Purchase, or Mamaroneck, N. Y., and, with his wife and young children, removed to New Castle, N. Y., his older children following later. In 1758, Letters of Administration were granted to his widow, Sarah Youngs. She married (second) Joseph Haight."

Alexander Young, Jr., married, 1st mo. 29, 1727, Sarah Coles, who died a resident of Philipseburgh, Westchester County, New York, probably in 1786, daughter of John and Sarah Coles, of Oyster Bay, New York. She married (second) Joseph Haight.

Sarah Haight, wife of Joseph Haight, of the Manor of Philipseburgh, Westchester County, New York, in her will dated July 24, 1775, proved January 6, 1787, bequeathed as follows (abstract as printed):

to my daughter, Mary Titus, £5; to my daughter, Hannah Rider, £20; to my daughter, Sarah Hallock, £20; to my daughter, Marcea Smith, £20; to my daughter, Deborah Adams, £20; to my daughter Elisebeth Fowler, £20; my executors to pay to Elisebeth as she shall need it; all my wearing apparel to my four daughters, Hannah Rider, Marcea Smith, Deborah Adams, and Elisebeth Fowler; all the remainder of my estate to be divided equally among my three sons and grandson; to my son Elija, one equal fourth part; to my son John, one equal fourth part; to my son James, one equal fourth part; to my grandson, Elexander Youngs, one equal fourth part. I appoint my three sons, Elija Youngs, John Youngs, and James Youngs, executors. Witnesses, Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Baker, yeoman.

Children of Alexander Young, Jr., and Sarah (Coles) Young: 1. Alexander, married Phebe Sutton; settled in Marlboro, New York. 2. Mary, married, about 1753, a Mr. Titus. 3. Robert, married, about 1754, Martha, who married (second), in 1763, Joseph Sutton. 4. Hannah, married a Mr. Ryder. 5. Sarah, born 11 mo. 17, 1734-35; married, 2 mo. 21, 1754, Samuel Hallock. 6. Marcey, married a Mr. Smith. 7. Deborah, married a Mr. Adams. 8. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Fowler. 9. Elijah, married 2 mo. 24, 1763, Joanna Palmer; settled in Westchester County, New York. 10. James, of whom further. 11. John, married, 4 mo. 18, 1765, Dorcas Hallock; settled in Marlboro, New York.

(Selah Youngs, Jr.: "Youngs Family," p. 350. "Abstracts of Wills," on file in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. V, p. 435; Vol. XIV, p. 109.)

(III) James Young, son of Alexander Young, Jr., and Sarah (Coles) Young, was born, probably at Westbury, Long Island, before 1750 and died a resident of New Castle, Westchester County, New York, between March 28, 1798, the date of his will, and May 22, 1798, when it was proved. "James Youngs, of New Castle," in his will, bequeathed to his wife Jemima, one-third of his real estate while his widow; his farm eventually to go to his sons James, Jacob and John. He made bequests also to his son Alexander; to his sons Samuel and Henry, both under age; to his daughters Phebe, Aby and Sarah; to his daughter Mary, under age; and to Jemima Maybee. As executors he named his friends James McCord, Samuel Haight and Bartholomew Ryder. (Witnesses, Jonathan Loder, Jemima Williams, and Daniel Miller.)

James Young married Jemima Williams, who was living when he made his will. Children, named in his will; exact order of birth uncertain: 1. Alexander, of whom further. 2. James. 3. Jacob. 4. John. 5. Phebe. 6. "Aby" (probably Abigail.) 7. Sarah. 8. Samuel, under age in 1798. 9. Henry, under age in 1798. 10. Mary,

under age in 1798. Also perhaps the "Jemima Maybee" named in his will; possibly she was his eldest daughter, and married a Maybee before 1798.

("Abstracts of Wills," Vol. V, p. 435; Vol. XIV, p. 109. Selah Youngs, Jr.: "Youngs Family," p. 350. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XLII, p. 368; Vol. LV, p. 338.)

(IV) Alexander Young, son of James and Jemima (Williams) Young, was born, probably in Westchester County, New York, doubtless before 1770. Possibly he was the person mentioned in the Friends' records of Purchase, New York, Monthly Meeting, as follows: "Alexander Young of Chappaqua married out before 1 mo. 10, 1782. Disowned 4 mo. 12, 1782. Acknowledged 7 mo. 14, 1791, married by Priest. Referred to Cornwall Monthly Meeting. Accepted 2 mo. 9, 1792. Certificate to Cornwall issued 3 mo. 9, 1792."

The Federal Census of 1790 shows an Alexander Youngs residing in the town of North Castle, Westchester County, with family consisting of two males of sixteen years and upward, two males under sixteen, and three females.

Alexander Young married Anne Slasson. They had a son, Henry, of whom further.

(F. F. Spies: "Purchase, New York, Quaker Burying Ground and Minutes of Monthly Meetings, Etc.," p. 164. (Typewritten copy at Long Island Historical Society.) "United States Census, 1790, Heads of Families, New York," p. 202.)

(V) Henry Young, son of Alexander and Anne (Slasson) Young, was born at Sing Sing, now Ossining, New York, December 15, 1792. He was a merchant and settled in New York City. He and his second wife were living in New York in 1859. He, with wife Mary L., was grantor of land in New York County, August 1, 1829, to James Fellows and others; with wife Ann M. (or Anne M.) in the seven deeds following: September 5, 1834, to Frederick Gebhard; January 20, 1835, to James Fellows and another; July 12, 1845, to Thomas S. Cargill; December 15, 1849, to John Paine; May 2, 1853, to Charles M. Alcott and others; December 1, 1853, to James Fellows; and April 30, 1855, to J. P. Giraud Foster.

No record of will or administration of his estate is found in New York County, but the will of his second wife is there recorded.

Henry Young married (first), in New York City, August 7, 1817, Mary Hyde. (Hyde VI.) He married (second), in New York City, about May 1, 1831, Anne Mason, sister of the Rev. Cyrus Mason, D. D., of New York. She was born at Nassau, New York. Children of first marriage, all born in New York City: 1. Henry Lathrop, born August 28, 1818; married, June 4, 1842, Mary Elliott Dwight; resided at Avon, New York, and Poughkeepsie, New York. 2. Edward, born February 9, 1820, died October 27, 1820. 3. Mary Caroline, of whom further. 4. James Hyde, born January 12, 1825, died June 2, 1909; in 1859 was a merchant residing in New York; married, at No. 21 West Sixteenth Street, New York City, in a house still standing in 1937, Aminta Sophia Douglass, born in New York City, March 12, 1838, died at New Canaan, Connecticut, July 30, 1908, daughter of George and Mary (McEldery) Douglass; their daughter, Elizabeth D. Young, is still a resident of New York City. 5. Martha Ann, born October 28, 1827; married, June 18, 1846, Henry Sheldon Leavitt, who, in 1858, was a merchant residing in New York. Children of second marriage: 6. Mason, doubtless the Mason Young, lawyer, who in 1864 had offices at 19 Wall Street and resided at 18 East Thirtieth Street, New York City. 7. Alice, married, in December, 1866, Daniel Cady Eaton; resided in New Haven, Connecticut. 8. Josephine, married, in 1866, Richard Cuyler Churchill; resided at Fort Delaware, West Point, and Ossining, New York.

(R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," pp. 94, 393, 394. "Index to Grantors of Deeds, New York County, New York," Book 254, p. 438; Book 319, p. 76; Book 323, p. 310; Book 466, p. 132; Book 550, p. 267; Book 648, p. 100; Book 652, p. 412; Book 689, p. 460. "New York County, New York, Wills," Book 240, pp. 169-72. G. A. Barber: "Marriages from New York Post," Vol. II, p. 82, typewritten. "The Long Island Star," May 4, 1831. "Trow's New York City Directory," 1864. O. P. Allen: "Descendants of Nicholas Cady," p. 175. G. A. and N. W. Churchill and G. M. Bodge: "The Churchill Family in America," p. 206. Records in possession of Miss Elizabeth D. Young, of New York City.)

(VI) Mary Caroline Young, daughter of Henry and Mary (Hyde) Young, was born in New York City, New York, September 2, 1822, died December 17, 1914, and is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. She married Henry Wheeler Barnes. (Barnes VII.)

(R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," p. 394. Tombstone inscriptions in Young lot, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.)

CHARLES STELLE BROWN

(THE HYDE LINE).

Hyde, a variant of Hide, is a surname of locality origin, meaning "at the hide," from residence thereby. Hide was the term applied to a feudal portion of land of uncertain extent, according to its quality. A hide appears generally to have been so much land as "with its house and toft, right of common, and other appurtenances, was considered to be sufficient for the necessities of a family." It is a term frequently found in old English charters and is figured at anywhere from eight to one hundred and twenty acres. There are specific localities called Hide in various English counties.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) William Hyde, emigrant ancestor of the Norwich, Connecticut, family of Hyde, died at Norwich, Connecticut, January 6, 1681. First found of record at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, he owned land there as late as 1639. He probably soon removed to Saybrook, Connecticut, where his daughter was married in 1652.

Among the thirty-five original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut, settled in 1660, were William Hyde, his son Samuel Hyde, and his son-in-law John Post. William Hyde was frequently elected as one of the townsmen, or selectmen, of Norwich. His home lot came into the possession of his grandson, William Hyde 2d. He was called "old Goodman Hide" in 1679. His will was proved in the County Court in June, 1682, and distribution of his property was ordered to be made to the heirs of his son Samuel and to his daughter Hester, wife of John Post.

William Hyde married, but his wife's name is not known. Children: 1. Hester, born probably in England, died at Norwich, Connecticut, November 13, 1703; married, at Saybrook, Connecticut, in March, 1652, John Post. 2. Samuel, of whom further.

(R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 2-4. F. M. Perkins: "History of Norwich, Connecticut," p. 186.)

(II) Samuel Hyde, son of William Hyde, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, about 1637 and died at Norwich West Farms, Connecticut, in July, 1677, aged forty years. After his death, John Birchard became guardian of his children, all of whom were minors at that time. He and his wife removed to Norwich in 1660. He was a farmer and had lands assigned to him at Norwich West Farms.

His house in Norwich "stood on a declivity sloping to the town street, with higher land in the background, bristling with massive rocks and heavily shadowed with chestnut and oak. This homestead remained in the Hyde family for five generations, the last occupant of the name being Elisha Hyde, Esq., Mayor of the city."

Samuel Hyde married, at Norwich, Connecticut, in June, 1659, Jane Lee, baptized at Rusper, County Sussex, England, September 12, 1640, daughter of Thomas and Phœbe (Browne) Lee. She married (second), John Birchard. Children of Samuel and Jane (Lee) Hyde, recorded in Norwich, Connecticut: 1. Elizabeth, born in August, 1660, died July 22, 1736; married, in 1682, Lieutenant Richard Lord. 2. Phebe, born in January, 1662, died November 29, 1704; married, May 21, 1683, Matthew Griswold. 3. Samuel, born in May, 1665, died November 6, 1742; married, December 10, 1690, Elizabeth Calkins; their son, Captain Daniel Hyde, married Abigail Wattles, and they were the parents of Captain Walter Hyde, who married Sarah Bissell and whose son, Benjamin Hyde, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, March 1, 1756, married Mary Olmsted. (Olmsted VI, Child 4.) 4. John, of whom further. 5. William, born in January, 1669, died August 8, 1759; married, January 2, 1695, Anne Bushnell. 6. Thomas, born in July, 1672, died April 9, 1755; married, in December, 1697, Mary Backus. 7. Sarah, born in February, 1675, died the same year. 8. Jabez, born in May, 1677, died September 5, 1762; married, December 29, 1709, Elizabeth Bushnell.

(R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 3-10, 14, 70. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXI, pp. 116-18. F. M. Perkins: "History of Norwich, Connecticut," p. 73. "Vital Records of Norwich, Connecticut, 1659-1848," p. 16.)

(III) John Hyde, son of Samuel and Jane (Lee) Hyde, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in December, 1677, and died there July 26, 1727. He was a farmer and settled at Norwich. In 1719 he purchased a farm at Waweens Hill from Nathaniel Backus. This farm was, in 1859, in the possession of descendants of his granddaughter Zylpha, daughter of his son Eleazer.

John Hyde married, at Norwich, Connecticut, March 3, 1697-98, Experience Abell, who was born

at Norwich, Connecticut, in December, 1674, and died October 24, 1763, daughter of Caleb and Margaret (Post) Abell. Children, recorded at Norwich, Connecticut: 1. John, born December 5, 1698, died October 22, 1762; married (first), September 21, 1721, Sarah Haskins; (second), December 7, 1755, Elizabeth Backus. 2. Experience, born September 7, 1700; married, January 12, 1720, Samuel Gifford. 3. Margaret, born August 16, 1702, died February 6, 1789; married, January 21, 1724, John Tracy. 4. Eleazer, born December 12, 1704, died between 1769 and 1774; married, February 8, 1733, Sarah Hewett. 5. James, of whom further. 6. Esther, born February 16, 1708-1709, died April 29, 1799; married, February 5, 1740, Thomas Williams. 7. Matthew, born April 28, 1711; married, April 19, 1733, Elizabeth Huntington. 8. Lucy, born April 16, 1713, died November 16, 1790; married, November 26, 1733, Asa Waterman. 9. Deborah, born January 22, 1715-16, died October 5, 1803; married, September 5, 1748, as his second wife, Ebenezer Thomas.

(R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 4, 6, 14-21. "Vital Records of Norwich, Connecticut, 1659-1848," pp. 42, 230, 530.)

(IV) Captain James Hyde, son of John and Experience (Abell) Hyde, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, February 28, 1706-07, died there April 24, 1793, and is buried with his wife in the old cemetery at Norwich Town. He settled at Norwich and was a ship master.

Captain James Hyde married, at Norwich, Connecticut, December 26, 1743, Sarah Marshall, who was born at Norwich, Connecticut, April 12, 1720, and died there November 3, 1773, daughter of Abiel and Abiah (Hough) Marshall. Children, recorded at Norwich, Connecticut: 1. Ebenezer, born January 1, 1747-48, died December 28, 1816; married (first), November 22, 1775, Chloe Ellsworth; (second), November 22, 1787, Phebe Huntington; (third), December 5, 1799, Elizabeth Peck. 2. Abiah, born December 27, 1749, died August 23, 1788; married, April 12, 1768, Rev. Aaron Cleveland, Jr. 3. James, Jr., of whom further. 4. Rev. Simeon, born January 5, 1755, died in 1783; a Presbyterian minister at Deerfield, New Jersey. 5. Abiel, born October 16, 1757, died March 2, 1808; married (first), September 16, 1779, Mary Hosmer; (second), June 18, 1795, Mary Leffingwell. 6. Eliab, born September 17, 1760, died in 1829; married, January 15, 1795, Lydia Griswold.

(R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 6, 23, 92-95. "Vital Records of Norwich, Connecticut, 1659-1848," pp. 42, 230, 530.)

(V) Captain James Hyde, Jr., son of Captain James and Sarah (Marshall) Hyde, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 17, 1752, and died at Bean Hill, Norwich, Connecticut, April 9, 1809. He settled at Norwich and "was an officer in the army of the United States in the war of the revolution." He later resided in that part of Norwich called Bean Hill. He was a local Methodist preacher and "was respected and esteemed by all good men."

His Revolutionary service appears in records of the Daughters of the American Revolution as follows:

"James Hyde, Jr. (1752-1809), served as sergeant, 1777; was promoted lieutenant, 1781, and served to the close of the war. He was at Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Yorktown. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, where he died."

Captain James Hyde, Jr., married, at Norwich, Connecticut, April 5, 1774, Martha Nevins, who was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1756, and died at Bean Hill, Norwich, Connecticut, in 1823, daughter of David and Mary (Lathrop) Nevins. Children, first eleven recorded at Norwich, Connecticut: 1. Erastus, born February 7, 1775, died October 13, 1849; married, February 26, 1797, Fannie Bell. 2. Sarah, born July 28, 1776, died in November, 1777. 3. James, born February 4, 1778, died in October, 1778. 4. James (again), born November 25, 1780, died July 3, 1781. 5. George Marshall, born February 6, 1782; married Nancy Lathrop. 6. Simeon, born May 26, 1784, died May 27, 1853; married, August 19, 1810, Catherine Abiah Cleveland. 7. Rev. Edward, born March 30, 1786, died March 16, 1832; married Elizabeth Cambridge. 8. James Nevins, born January 24, 1788; married Mary Goodrich. 9. Martha Nevins ("Patty"), born September 5, 1789, died October 9, 1854; married, January 2, 1809, Charles F. Harrington. 10. Betsey, born September 7, 1791, died June 16, 1792. 11. Charles, born May 26, 1793, died in infancy. 12. Mary, of whom further. 13. Rev. Charles, born at Norwich, Connecticut, May 29, 1797; married, February *31* (so printed), 1823, Mary Ludlow.

(R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 23, 93, 94, 387-94. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Nos.

12,236, 57,425, 84,112. "Vital Records of Norwich, Connecticut, 1659-1848," pp. 230, 523. E. B. Huntington: "A Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family," pp. 77, 78, 115.)

(VI) Mary Hyde, daughter of Captain James Hyde, Jr., and Martha (Nevins) Hyde, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 29, 1755, and died "at New York," April 16, 1830. She married Henry Young. (Young V.)

(R. H. Walworth: "Hyde Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 94, 393, 394.)

CHARLES STELLE BROWN

(THE OLMSTED LINE).

Olmsted, as a surname, appears under a great many forms, both in America and abroad, including Almesteda, Elmsted, Elmstead, Hamstead, Hampstead, Hampstede, Hamsted, Hempsted, Hempstede, Holmestead, Holmested, Holmestede, Holmstead, Holmsteade, Holmsted, Holmstedd, Holmystede, Homestead, Hompstead, Hompsted, Hompstede, Hownsted, Olmested, Olmestede, Olmsted, Olmstead, Olmsteed, Olmstedd, Ownsted, Umsted, Umstede.

The earliest mention of the family name occurs in "Doomsday Book" for the county of Essex, in the survey made under William the Conqueror in 1086. It appears as follows, under "The Land of Suen of Essex" and the "Hundre*t* of Tendringe," in the translation given in the "Victoria County History, Essex":

"Almesteda (Elmsted, or Olmsted) was held by Robert Fitz Wimarc, Now Suen (holds it), and Siric' of him, as 1 manor and as 8 hides. Then 14 villeins; now 13. Then 31 bordars; now 36. Then 6 serfs; now 1. Then 3 ploughs on the demesne; now 4. Then 19 ploughs belonging to the men; now 18. (There is) wood (land) for 500 swine, 22 acres of meadow, and pasture for 60 sheep. Then as now *(semper)* 1 mill, and 1 saltpan. Then 3 rounceys *(runcini)*, and 18 beasts *(animalia)*, and 30 swine, 150 sheep, 40 goats, and 5 hives of bees; now 5 rouncyes, 10 beasts, 32 swine, 190 sheep, 80 goats, (and) 2 hives of bees. It was then worth 9 pounds; now 10."

The parish of Elmsted is in the Hundred of Tendring, County Essex. Its name is Saxon, *Elm* and *sted, i. e.,* the place of the Elms, as being remarkable for the growth of trees of that kind. In the record it is written Almesteda and Enmested.

In locality names in England there frequently occurs the Anglo-Saxon *holm, i. e.,* water island, low ground by water. In Sweden and Denmark *holm* is a small island, as Stockholm, etc.

(H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family," pp. vi, vii.)

(I) James (1) Olmsted, evidently a son of James and Alice Olmsted, of Great Waltham, County Essex, England, was born doubtless before 1552-53, when "the widowe Holmestede" was mentioned in the Subsidy Rolls, and was buried at Great Leighs, County Essex, England, December 2, 1595.

An abstract of his will is as follows:

James Hampsted (Holmsted) of Much Leighes Essex, yeoman, 20 May, 1592. To eldest son Thomas, according to the custom of the manor, a parcel of land in Braintree (and other lands described) which lands are customary lands and holden of the manor of Braintree. To my second son Richard, according to the custom of the said manor, a tenement known as Forde's and Marshalls (and lands, etc.) in the tenure or occupation of me the said James, and of John Allen, joiner, all in the same parish. To third son James, according to the custom of said manor (certain lands described). To fourth son Nicholas (lands in the same manor) and a free tenement in Braintree. To fifth son John a messuage or tenement in Fairsted, in the tenure etc. of one William Steele or his assigns, and a house and three acres of land in Hatfield known as Sparrowes Arbor. If any of my said five sons die before day of marriage or age of one and twenty then the part or portion of him of them so dying shall be equally divided between and amongst the rest of my said sons then living. To my daughter Mabell forty pounds at age of one and twenty or day of marriage. A similar bequest to daughter Elizabeth. If either of them die before receiving the portion then such portion shall be equally divided between my two sons James and John. All my lands to my wife Jane, during nonage of sons, for the education and bringing up of said sons. All goods and chattels etc. to her and she to be sole executrix.

Signed "JAMES HOLMESTEDE."

Proved at Chelmsford 8 January 1595.

(From a copy of the original will. Com. of London for Essex and Herts.—Bundle for 1610, unnumbered.)

James (1) Olmsted married, at Great Leighs, County Essex, England, August 12, 1576, Jane Bristow, who was living when her husband made his will. Children, baptized at Great Leighs: 1. Thomas, baptized June 7, 1577; married, February 4, 1599, Margaret Sache. 2. Richard, baptized March 22, 1579. 3. James (2), of whom further. 4. Elizabeth, baptized September 2, 1582, buried December 19, 1582. 5. Nicholas, baptized November 24, 1583. 6. Mary, baptized October 10, 1585, buried December 22, 1594. 7. Mabel, baptized July 16, 1587. 8. Elizabeth, baptized November 2, 1589. 9. John, baptized February 20, 1592-93; married, April 25, 1623, Deborah Robinson. 10. Mary, twin, baptized December 15, 1593. 11. Thomas, twin, baptized December 15, 1593.

(H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," pp. x-xii. H. F. Waters: "Genealogical Gleanings in England," Vol. II, pp. 1209-10.)

(II) James (2) Olmsted, son of James (1) and Jane (Bristow) Olmsted, was baptized, in infancy, at Great Leighs, County Essex, England, December 4, 1580, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, on or soon after September 28, 1640. A list of those emigrating to New England, dated June 22, 1632, includes the name of "James Olmstedd." With two sons, two nephews and a niece, he arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, in the ship "Lyon," September 16, 1632. He settled first at Mount Wollaston, now Quincy, near Boston, but very soon removed to Cambridge, at or near the present site of Harvard University.

He was made a freeman November 6, 1632, and was elected constable November 3, 1634. February 3, 1634-35, he was one of seven men chosen to do the whole business of the town. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, receiving seventy acres of land there in June, 1639, and was one of the original members of the First Church there.

In his will, dated September 28, 1640, he mentioned his sons Nicholas and Nehemiah, "my brother Lumus," and "my cossen Rebeca Olimstead that now dwelleth wth me." A codicil, written by his sons after his sudden death, gave £5 each to his "Kynsmen Richard Olmstead and John Olmstead." It is believed that the said Rebecca, Richard and John were the testator's niece and nephews. The majority of his "goods and Cattell" amounted to £397 19s. 2d.

James (2) Olmsted married, at Great Leighs, County Essex, England, October 28, 1605, Joyce Cornish, who was buried at Fairsted, County Essex, England, April 21, 1621. Children, the first baptized at Great Leighs, the last five at Fairsted: 1. Faith, baptized January 7, 1606, buried at Fairsted, March 3, 1627. 2. Frances, buried at Fairsted, February 14, 1609. 3. Mabel, baptized September 30, 1610, buried at Fairsted, February 18, 1621. 4. Nicholas, of whom further. 5. James, baptized January 22, 1615, probably died young. 6. Nehemiah, baptized November 10, 1618, died before October 2, 1657; married Elizabeth Burr; came to America with his father and settled at Fairfield, Connecticut. 7. Mary, baptized April 18, 1621, buried at Fairsted, April 24, 1621.

(H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," pp. xi, 5-15. T. M. Blagg and G. E. Roebuck: "Essex Parish Registers, Marriages," Vol. IV, p. 111, in "Phillimore's Parish Register Series," Vol. CCXIV.)

(III) Lieutenant Nicholas Olmsted, son of James (2) and Joyce (Cornish) Olmsted, was baptized in infancy at Fairsted, County Essex, England, February 15, 1612, and died a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, August 31, 1684. In 1632 he emigrated to Boston with his father. He was among the Pequot War soldiers who went from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1637, and served under Captain Mason.

He was chosen surveyor of highways in 1646; townsman for the North side nine years between 1653 and 1683; corporal in the Hartford Troop of Horse in 1658; freeman and list and rate maker in 1669; and deputy to the General Court in 1672 and 1673. He was appointed one of a committee of three "to view and settle Mattatuck," now Waterbury, Connecticut, and on April 6, 1674, made a favorable report.

In July, 1675, Lieutenant Nicholas Olmsted was sent in command of the troops to New London and Huntington, on the occasion of an Indian alarm during King Philip's War. August 26, 1675, he was made a captain of the troop.

"Nicho: Olmstead" (as he signed), in his will dated at "Harttford," August 20, 1683, and exhibited with inventory, in Hartford Probate Court, November 25, 1684, bequeathed to his wife £5 a year during her widowhood and £4 a year after her marriage, also certain live stock, firewood, the use of certain rooms, etc., while his widow. He bequeathed land to his sons Samuel, Thomas and Joseph, and to his daughters "Rebecah Biglo" and "Mabell Butler"; also personal property to said daughters and to his daughter Sarah Gates.

Nicholas Olmsted married (first), September 28, 1640, Sarah Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut, who was born in 1617 and died in 1667, daughter of Joseph and Mary (White) Loomis. He married (second) Mrs. Mary Lord, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, widow of Dr. Thomas Lord. Though in Nicholas Olmsted's will she was called the "mother" of Samuel, she was actually his stepmother. Children, probably all of first marriage: 1. Sarah, born in 1641, died November 7, 1709; married, in 1661 or 1662, George Gates. 2. Elizabeth, died October 12, 1681; married, in or before 1665, Samuel Butler. 3. Mary, born November 20, 1646, died the same year. 4. Rebecca, born March 12, 1647-48; married John Bigelow. 5. John, baptized February 3, 1649-50, died young. 6. Samuel, born in 1653, died January 13, 1726; married Mary Lord. 7. Joseph, of whom further. 8. Mabel,

married (first), in or before 1680, Daniel Butler; (second), in August, 1697, Michael Taintor. 9. Thomas, died before May 28, 1741; married, June 26, 1691, Hannah Mix.

(*Ibid.* "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXX, p. 418; Vol. LXXXIX, p. 175. C. W. Manwaring: "A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. I, Hartford District, 1635-1700, p. 344.)

(IV) Deacon Joseph Olmsted, son of Lieutenant Nicholas and Sarah (Loomis) Olmsted, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1654 and died, probably at East Hartford, Connecticut, October 5, 1726.

In his father's will he was thus mentioned:

I give unto my son Joseph Olmsted and his Heirs Forever all that division of up land and the swamp Lands belonging to the same uppon which he hath Bult on the east side the great river. I give unto my son Joseph all my meadow Lands on the east side the great river att my desease hee paying Twenty shillings unto his sister Gates and Forty shillings p annum to his mother. . . . . I give unto my son Sam[ll] my son Joseph and my son Thomas all my right in a parcell of Lands given By Joshua son of Uncas in his Last will and Testament to bee divided amongst severall persons in Harttford.

Joseph Olmsted was a farmer. He was chosen a deacon of the First Church in Hartford in 1691. Before his father's death he removed to the east side of the river. A deacon there also, he was one of the committee on building the East Hartford meetinghouse and for locating forts for defence against the Indians. He was a fence viewer in 1678-79, surveyor in 1693 and selectman in 1703.

Joseph Olmsted married, in or before 1673, Elizabeth Butler, who was born in 1643 and died April 28, 1729, daughter of Deacon Richard and Elizabeth (Bigelow) Butler. Deacon Butler was repeatedly a representative to the General Court. Children: 1. Joseph, born in 1673-74, died February 25, 1762; married Hannah Marsh. 2. James (3), of whom further. 3. Nicholas, born in 1679, died November 29, 1717; married, March 30, 1706, Mary Hosmer; their granddaughter, Alice, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Pitkin) Olmsted, married her second cousin, Timothy Olmsted. (Olmsted VII.) 4. Richard, born in 1682, died January 9, 1760; married, May 8, 1712, Deborah Hosmer. 5. Nehemiah, born March 21, 1685-86, died October 4, 1763; married Clemence Hosmer. 6. Elizabeth, died January 20, 1766; married, January 28, 1707-08, Joseph Skinner. 7. Rebecca, baptized August 26, 1688, died November 13, 1690. 8. Hannah, twin, baptized November 2, 1690; married November 26, 1709, Zechariah Seymour. 9. Mary, twin, baptized November 2, 1690. 10. Rebecca, baptized August 20, 1693, died January 14, 1778; married Jonathan Hills.

(H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," pp. 12, 16, 18, 19, and facing pp. 14, 523.)

(V) James (3) Olmsted, son of Deacon Joseph and Elizabeth (Butler) Olmsted, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1677 and died, a resident of Hartford, April 11 or 14, 1744. Administration on his estate was granted, June 5, 1744, to "James Olmsted of Hartford, son of said deceased," who gave bonds, with Ozias Pitkin, for £300. An inventory of his estate, amounting to £2,389 16s. 4d. was taken August 7, 1744, by Nehemiah Olmsted and Joseph Cowles.

James (3) Olmsted married Mary Bull, who was born in 1685 and died April 3, 1725, daughter of Captain Joseph and Ann (Humphrey) Bull. Children: 1. James (4), of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born in 1716, died December 15, 1788; married William Forbes. 3. Caleb, born in 1717, died August 29, 1796; served in the French War in 1757 and in the "Fort William Henry Alarm." 4. Mary, married David Hills. 5. Susannah, married, February 12, 1744, Job Norton. 6. Sarah, born in 1724, died March 14, 1814; married Aaron White (White V, Child 3), brother of the wife of her brother James.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 16, 18, 19, 25. C. W. Manwaring: "A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. III, Hartford District, 1729-50, p. 438. A. S. Kellogg: "Memorials of Elder John White," p. 52.)

(VI) James (4) Olmsted, son of James (3) and Mary (Bull) Olmsted, was born at East Hartford, Connecticut, about 1715-23. The date of his death is not known. That he was born not later than June 5, 1723, is evident from the fact that on the twenty-first anniversary of that date he was granted administration on the estate of his deceased father.

James (4) Olmsted married, May 24, 1750, Mary White. (White VI.) Children: 1. Lieutenant James, born May 13, 1751, died September 21, 1811; married, in December, 1774, Mary Beaumont; was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; records of the Daughters of the American

Revolution say that he "served as sergeant, 1777, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and served to the close of the war." 2. Mary, born September 29, 1752, died November 19, 1753. 3. Rachel, baptized February 27, 1754; married a Mr. Woodruff. 4. Mary, born October 12, 1755; married Benjamin Hyde, great-grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Calkins) Hyde. (Hyde II, Child 3.) 5. Tryphena, baptized September 3, 1758. 6. Timothy, of whom further. 7. Thankful, born March 4, 1764.

(H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," pp. 18, 25, 39, 40. A. S. Kellogg: "Memorials of Elder John White," p. 52. T. L. Stone: "Book II of The Family of John Stone," p. 47. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," No. 73,510.)

(VII) Timothy Olmsted, son of James (4) and Mary (White) Olmsted, was born November 12, 1759, and died August 15, 1848.

The record of his services in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, as well as a brief summary of his career, are given in the "D. A. R. Lineage Books" as follows:

"Mr. Timothy Olmsted marched to Boston with the East Hartford company in the Lexington Alarm, 1775. Served in the Revolutionary War as a musician. Was a fifer in Co. E. 7th Conn. Regt., from May 5 to Dec. 7, 1775, and also in the 9th Regt. in 1780. Enlisted May 1, 1777, in Col. Webb's regt., Capt. Whiting's company, for three years. Was in the battle of White Plains, N. Y. Served also in the war of 1812, from August 18 to Oct. 28, 1814, in Capt. Erastus Strong's company at New London, Conn. He was a celebrated teacher and composer of sacred music. In 1811 published the 'Musical Olio,' composed of original and selected pieces. Moved to Hartland, Conn., in 1785, and thence to Whitestown, N. Y." Later he resided at Phenix, Oswego County, New York.

Timothy Olmsted married, May 2, 1782, his second cousin, Alice Olmsted, born February 14, 1762, died at Rome, New York, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Pitkin) Olmsted and granddaughter of Nicholas and Mary (Hosmer) Olmsted. (Olmsted IV, Child 3.) Children: 1. Vine, born February 15, 1783, died December 15, 1788. 2. Hezekiah, born May 23, 1784, died at Delta, New York, in March, 1847. 3. Lucy, born at East Hartford, Connecticut, November 5, 1785, died May 22, 1840; married, at Whitestown, New York, about 1801-02, Amos Wetmore. 4. Emma White, of whom further. 5. Ralph, born at East Hartford, Connecticut, February 2, 1790, died at Augusta, Georgia, December 6, 1835; married, May 13, 1817, Mary Charlotte Jackson. 6. Francis, born June 3, 1791, died August 6, 1846; married (first) Maria Wycoff, and (second) Ellen Stuyvesant. 7. Caroline, born at East Hartford, Connecticut, April 22, 1793, died March 23, 1858; married Hezekiah Barnes (Barnes V, Child 1), brother of the husband of her sister, Emma White. 8. Timothy, born January 23, 1795, died February 21, 1796. 9. Timothy (again), born November 15, 1796, died August 8, 1850; married (first) Maria Romaine, and (second) Mercy Jackson. 10. Mary, born June 20, 1798; married George N. Williams. 11. Sarah, born August 9, 1799, died September 22, 1799. 12. Catharine, born at East Hartford, Connecticut, April 22, 1801, died November 27, 1887; married, at Rome, New York, December 4, 1821, Dennis Davenport. 13. Cornelia, born at Rome, New York, February 11, 1804, died August 13, 1806.

(H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," pp. 19, 25, 26, 40, 69, 70. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," No. 2,748.)

(VIII) Emma White Olmsted, daughter of Timothy and Alice (Olmsted) Olmsted, was born at East Hartford, Connecticut, April 7, 1788, and died September 24, 1851. She married Wheeler Barnes. (Barnes VI.)

(H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," pp. 40, 69, 70.)

CHARLES STELLE BROWN

(THE WHITE LINE).

White, as a surname, belongs to that large group of family names derived from nicknames. It was applied originally to a person because of his fair complexion. Like other surnames of this type, such as Black, Brown, Read, Russell, etc., it is very extensively used, and both ancient and modern English registers are filled with many examples of it.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Robert White, evidently the English ancestor of the family founded in Connecticut by "Elder" John White, died a resident of Messing, County Essex, England, and was buried there June 7 or 17, 1617 He seems to have resided in Shalford, County Essex, most of the time from his marriage in 1585 until a few months before his death.

In his will, dated May 27, 1617, and proved June 20, 1617, "Robert White of Messinge in the countye of Essex yeoman," made bequests to (among others) "mine eldest daughter Sarah the wife of Jeames Bowtell of litle Salinge, ... my daughter Marie the wife of Joseph Lummus of Branctree, ... my daughter Elizabeth the wife of Willm Goodinge of Bockinge, ... my daughter Bridgett White (unmarried), ... my daughter Anna White (unmarried), ... my sonne Nathaniell White, ... my sonne John White (under twenty-one years of age, unmarried) . . . . and my wife his mother, ... my said wife Bridgett, ... my sonne Daniell White." Executors, "wife Bridgett and sonne Daniell." Witnesses, "John Christmas ye elder, and Willm Levett."

Robert White was evidently twice married. He married, at Shalford, County Essex (perhaps as his second wife), June 24, 1585, Brydgette or Bridget Allgar, who was baptized at Shalford, March 11, 1562, and was living when her husband made his will, daughter of William Allgar, who was buried at Shalford, August 2, 1575. Children, exact order of birth not known, baptisms of Nos. 1 to 5 and 7 recorded at Shalford: 1. Sarah, baptized March 8, 1585-86; married James Bowtell, of Little Salinge, County Essex. 2. Nathaniel, baptized April 30, 1587; his will, dated at Fering, June 9, 1623, gave his mother, Bridget White, an annuity of £10. 3. Mary or Marie, baptized August 24, 1590; married, at Shalford, June 30, 1614, Joseph Loomis, of Braintree, England, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639. 4. Elizabeth, baptized March 5, 1591-92; married, at Shalford, William Goodwin, of Bocking, England, who emigrated to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1632. 5. Bridget, baptized August 18, 1594; married, at Messing, County Essex, September 28, 1618, John Christmas. 6. Daniel, no baptismal record found; named as an executor of his father's will, hence doubtless born as early as 1596; possibly born before 1585 by an earlier marriage of his father. 7. Anna or Anne, baptized July 13, 1600; married, at Messing, October 18, 1620, John Porter, of Felsted, County Essex, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639, his home lot adjoining that of his brother-in-law, Joseph Loomis. 8. John, of whom further.

(C. C. Adams: "Middletown, Connecticut, Upper Houses," p. 713. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LV, pp. 22-33. "English Goodwin Family Papers," Vol. I, pp. 38, 43, 44. F. F. Starr: "The Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut," pp. 68-71.)

(II) "Elder" John White, evidently a son of Robert and Bridget (Allgar) White, was born, probably at Shalford, County Essex, England, supposedly about 1598 or 1602. No record of his baptism is found. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, between December 17, 1683, and January 23, 1683-1684. He was not of age in 1617, when his father made his will, in which it was provided that if he should marry without the approbation and consent of his brothers-in-law, Joseph Lummys and William Goodinge, and of his mother, his portion of his father's estate should be £100 instead of £200. His father also bequeathed him "the ioyned standinge bedstead wch is in the parlour, with the featherbed, flockbed, bolster coveringe with other furneyture thereunto belonginge: alsoe the presse cupbourd the cupbourd table and newest chest."

A descendant of "Elder" John White says: "It is very plausibly supposed that the John White who came over in the 'Lion' in 1632 and settled first in Newtown, now Cambridge, in Massachusetts, and then came with the Rev. Thomas Hooker and his church to Hartford in 1636, was the son of Robert of Messing. . . . . In the list of thirty-three of the passengers of the 'Lion' . . . . his name follows next after the name of William Goodwin. His wife's name was Mary, as appears from an unexecuted lease . . . . dated March 28,

1666, the lessors being John White and Mary his wife, the lessee their son Nathaniel. . . . . The Parish Register of Messing gives the marriage, December 26, 1622, of John White and Mary (Lev)it." Also, comparison of a signature of John White, of Messing, in 1626, with one of "Elder" John White, of Hartford, in 1677, show sufficient similarity to have been written by the same hand.

"Elder" John White married, at Messing, County Essex, England, December 26, 1622, Mary . . . . it. (The much faded record shows the last two letters, very plainly, as "it"; the faint initial letter seems to be "L." A William Leavitt was a witness of Robert White's will. "John Whit" was a witness of William Leavitt's will. The name "Levit" appears on the Messing parish register in 1633-35.)

Children of "Elder" John and Mary (probably Levit) White, exact order of birth not known: 1. John, baptized at Messing, December 28, 1623, buried at Hatfield, Massachusetts, September 15, 1655; married Sarah Bunce; his children were mentioned in "Elder" John White's will. 2. Mary, baptized at Messing, July 16, 1626, died in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1650; married, January 29, 1646, Jonathan Gilbert. 3. Philip, baptized at Messing, December 21, 1628. 4. Nathaniel, of whom further. 5. Lieutenant Daniel, died July 11, 1713; married, November 1, 1661, Sarah Crow. 6. Sarah, died August 10, 1702; married (first) Stephen Taylor; (second), October 15, 1666, Barnabas Hinsdale; (third), in February, 1679, Walter Hickson. 7. Ensign Jacob, born October 8, 1645, died before May 29, 1701; married Elizabeth Bunce.

(*Ibid.* C. W. Manwaring: "A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. I, Hartford District, 1635-1700, pp. 385, 386. A. S. Kellogg: "Memorials of Elder John White," pp. 13-34.)

(III) Captain Nathaniel White, son of "Elder" John and Mary (probably Levit) White, was born in England about 1629 and died a resident of Middletown, Connecticut, between August 16, 1711, and October 1, 1711, "aged about 82." He was first chosen in 1659 to the General Court, and from 1661 to 1710 was chosen once and usually twice a year (eighty-five times in all) to sit in the Colonial Legislature. In 1669 he was appointed a magistrate and commissioner for Middletown, and in 1684 for Middletown, Haddam, and the district of Meriden. He also rose to the military title of captain and was prominent in the organization of the church in 1668. He gave one-fourth part of his right in undivided lands for the use of a public school. A new school building at Cromwell, Connecticut, opened in 1902, was named in his honor, "The Nathaniel White Public School."

Captain Nathaniel White married (first) Elizabeth, surname not known, who died in 1690, aged about sixty-five years. He married (second) Mrs. Martha (Coit) Mould, widow of Hugh Mould and daughter of John and Mary (Jenners) Coit. She died April 14, 1730, aged about eighty-six years. Children, all of first marriage: 1. Nathaniel, born July 7, 1652, died February 15, 1742; married, March 28, 1678, Elizabeth Savage. 2. Elizabeth, born March 7, 1655, died December 25, 1711; married Sergeant John Clark. 3. John, born April 9, 1657, died in July, 1748; married Mary, surname not known. 4. Mary, born April 7, 1659, died November 15, 1732; married (first), January 16, 1678, Jacob Cornwall; (second), April 13, 1710, John Bacon. 5. Daniel, of whom further. 6. Sarah, born January 22, 1664; married John Smith, of Haddam, Connecticut. 7. Jacob, born May 10, 1665, died March 29, 1738; married (first), February 4, 1692, Deborah Shepard; (second), December 16, 1729, Mrs. Rebecca (Willett) Ranney. 8. Joseph, born February 20, 1667, died February 28, 1725; married, April 3, 1693, Mary Mould, daughter of Hugh and Martha (Coit) Mould, her mother being the second wife of her husband's father.

(A. S. Kellogg: "Memorials of Elder John White," pp. 25-28, 35-40. C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," pp. 714, 715. C. W. Manwaring: "A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. II, Hartford District, 1700-29, pp. 329, 330.)

(IV) Ensign Daniel White, son of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth White, was born at Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut, February 23, 1661, and died December 18, 1739. He was chosen a townsman, or selectman, of Middletown in 1690 and constable in 1701 and was an ensign in the "North traine band." He was thus mentioned in his father's will: "I give to my son Daniel the house, barn and other buildings he now lives in and is possessed of in Middletown, with six acres of upland adjoyning; also, one-third of my meadow and swamp at Wongunk, and also one-third part of my neck and wet meadow; all this besides what I have formerly given him by deed." He was also named as an executor of his father's will.

Ensign Daniel White married, in March, 1683, Susanna Mould, born at New London, Connecticut, April 2, 1663, died September 7, 1754, daughter of Hugh and Martha (Coit) Mould, her mother being the second wife of her husband's father. Children: 1. Daniel, born December 8, 1683, died January 10, 1758; married, January 19, 1709, Alice Cook. 2. Captain Nathaniel, born September 3, 1685, died May 3, 1743; married, July 29, 1714, Mehitable Hurlburt. 3. Joseph, died October 8, 1687. 4. Deacon Joseph, born October 8, 1688, died December 14, 1770; married (first), June 18, 1717, Mary Hall; (second), June 30, 1726, Abigail Butler; (third), January 31, 1754, Mrs. Lois (Cadwell) Bliss. 5. Hugh, of whom further. 6. Captain John, born November 27, 1692, died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 15, 1783; married, October 6, 1715, Susanna Alling. 7. Susannah, born in October, 1694, died September 28, 1786; married, January 2, 1718, Thomas Johnson, Esq. 8. Deacon Isaac, born November 9, 1696, died June 26 or 27, 1768; married, June 30, 1726, Si*bbil* Butler. 9. Jonathan, born March 30, 1701, died May 7, 1702. 10. Ruth, born September 28, 1703, died March 28, 1774; married, June 10, 1730, Jehiel Stone. 11. Rachel, born February 3, 1705, died October 15, 1752; married, April 16, 1729, William Chittenden, Jr.

(A. S. Kellogg: "Memorials of Elder John White," pp. 37, 38, 49-53. C. W. Manwaring: "A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. II, Hartford District, 1700-29, pp. 329, 330. C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," pp. 715, 716.)

(V) Hugh White, son of Ensign Daniel and Susanna (Mould) White, was born at Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut, February 15, 1691, and died about March, 1778. He "purchased the land of his grandfather given for schools and leased it for 999 years." He inherited the east half of his father's home lot. Throughout his life he resided at Middletown Upper Houses and frequently held town offices, being chosen constable in 1719 and 1725, and selectman in 1729, 1730, 1736, 1739, and 1750.

Hugh White married, August 13, 1717, Mary Stone, of Guilford, Connecticut, who was born, according to one record, February 13, 1690-91, or according to another record, August 13, 1692, and died July 9, 1770, "aged 80 years," daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Taintor) Stone. Children: 1. Timothy, born March 15, 1719, died at East Haddam, Connecticut, October 16, 1757; married, at Haddam, Connecticut, July 28, 1743, Susanna Tyler. 2. Bathsheba, born April 5, 1721, died June 6, 1793; married (first), October 10, 1738, Gideon Sage; (second) John Cotton. 3. Aaron, born October 25, 1723, died January 19, 1802; married, April 6, 1749, Sarah Olmsted. (Olmsted V, Child 6.) 4. Rebecca, born May 16, 1726; married (first), July 31, 1746, William Powell; (second) a Mr. Baldwin. 5. Mary, of whom further. 6. Rachel, born September 1, 1730, died March 31, 1751; married, July 13, 1749, or July 15, 1750, Francis Whitmore. 7. Hugh, born January 25, 1733, died April 16, 1812; married (first), August 23, 1753, Mary Clark; (second) Mrs. Lois (Marsh) Davenport; settled at Whitestown, Oneida County, New York.

(A. S. Kellogg: "Memorials of Elder John White," pp. 52, 85-88. C. W. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," pp. 718-24. T. L. Stone: "Book II of The Family of John Stone," pp. 45, 47. D. W. Patterson: "East Haddam, Connecticut, Transcription from Church Records," MS. at Long Island Historical Society, alphabetically arranged, unpaged.)

(VI) Mary White, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Stone) White, was born, probably at Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut, June 21, 1728. She married James (4) Olmsted. (Olmsted VI.)

(A. S. Kellogg: "Memorials of Elder John White," p. 52. H. K. Olmsted and G. K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America," p. 25.)

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